

Captain William Lancelot Forster, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Adjutant, Southern Province, Madras, to be Temporary Commandant, the Executive the Government's Headquarters, in addition to his other duties from the date of 25th September 1917, also Captain George Elliot Llewellyn, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, vacant.

LEAVE

Calcutta, September 24, 1917.

No. 215.—Under articles 207 and 225 of the Civil Service Regulations. Mr. Venkatesh Pandurang Rao, I.A.S., privilege leave for three months from or after the 25th September 1917.

Calcutta, September 24, 1917.

No. 204.—Under article 214 of the Civil Service Regulations. Mr. John Grey, I.C.S., privilege leave for five weeks with effect from date of refusal as acting Collector and District Magistrate of Trichinopoly.

APPOINTMENT.

Calcutta, September 24, 1917.

No. 207.—Mr. Alan Butterworth, B.A., F.C.S., on release from leave, to officiate as First Member of the Board of Revenue and to be Commissioner of Land Revenue.

POSTING.

Calcutta, September 24, 1917.

No. 208.—Mr. Charles Alexander Baxter, F.C.S., is posted as Headquarters Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kinn.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, October 2, 1917.

No. 209.—The following notifications of the Government of India are registered:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Revenue.

Calcutta, the 13th September 1917.

No. 10944.—The services of Mr. R. W. Davies, I.A.S., who was appointed Chairman of the Assam Labour Board by notification No. 4257-Spl., dated the 21st April 1917, are suspended at the disposal of the Government of Madras with effect from the afternoon of the 19th September 1917.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 21st September 1917.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND REASSIGNATIONS.

East Coast Province Office.

No. 1048.—Second Lieutenant George Leslie Stewart Delmer resigns his commission. Dated the 21st March 1917.

Madras Military Division. "The Duke's Own."

No. 1054.—Second Lieutenant Allen Gairick, awarded, to be Lieutenant with seniority next below Lieutenant R. B. Currie, and to remain awarded. Dated the 1st April 1918.

Second Lieutenant Geoffrey Thomas Hunt Erskine, awarded, to be Lieutenant with seniority next below Lieutenant A. Gairick, and to remain awarded. Dated the 1st April 1918.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

No. 1056.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers:—

At Bangalore, the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Station.

Major Alfred Christopher Gale,

Major Samuel Joseph Brown,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Political.

Calcutta, the 20th September 1917.

No. 2028.—In pursuance of rule 8 of the Defence of India (Emergency Powers) Rules, 1916, the Government-General is pleased to declare that the provisions of the said rule shall be in force in the area specified in the schedule appended hereto.

NOTICES.

Arts.

The area comprised within the following boundaries:—

- (a) On the north, a line drawn east and west through Kooragang railway station.
- (b) On the west, a line drawn north and south through a point one mile west of Annetta railway station on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.
- (c) On the south, a line drawn east and west through Pullanman railway station on the South Indian Railway.
- (d) On the east, the limit of territorial waters.

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Surveyor.

(Ecclesiastical.)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, September 28, 1917.

No. 99.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Dated, the 14th September 1917.

No. 288.—The Rev Herbert James Edwards, M.A., is appointed to be a temporary chaplain at the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment with effect from the 31st August 1917. His services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Surveyor.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Fudicial.)

APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, September 24, 1917.

(With effect from the 9th October 1917.)

No. 241.—M. R. R. T. Jayaram Krishnaswami Subramanyam Aggar, Sub-Registrar, first grade, to be Registrar of Assurances, sixth grade, on probation for one year.

(With effect from the date of joining.)

No. 242.—M. R. R. T. Yammamrao Venkateswarrao, Sub-Registrar, first grade, to be Registrar of Assurances, sixth grade, on probation for one year.

(With effect from the 1st October 1917.)

No. 243.—M. R. R. T. Venkateswara Aggar Subbaraya Aggar, Sub-Registrar, first grade, to be Registrar of Assurances, sixth grade, on probation for one year.

POSTINGS.

(With effect from the 9th October 1917.)

No. 244.—M. R. R. T. Jayaram Krishnaswami Subramanyam Aggar Aggar, Registrar of Assurances, sixth grade, on probation, to Tanjore district.

(With effect from date of joining.)

No. 245.—M. R. R. T. Yammamrao Venkateswarrao Pasricha Aggar, Registrar of Assurances, sixth grade, on probation, to Baranagar District.

(With effect from the 1st October 1917.)

No. 246.—M. R. R. T. Venkateswara Aggar Subbaraya Aggar Aggar, Registrar of Assurances, sixth grade, on probation, to Tanjore district.

PROMOTION.

Government, September 28, 1917.

(With effect from the 24th October 1917.)

No. 587.—Mukhammad Saif-ud Din Habib Eshadar, Registrar of Assurances, sixth grade, to be Registrar of Assurances, 5th grade.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Government, September 24, 1917.

No. 586.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a special Magistrate for the town of Derawadka, in the district of Ramnad, conferred on M.R.Sy. N. A. Habib Ayyar, Sub-Registrar, who has been transferred from the station.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Government, September 25, 1917.

No. 588.—Under section 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned officer is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class, and, under section 51, he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule to powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders as to first offences under section 397.—

M.R.Sy. Annasahib Khan (Karnam) P. Khan, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Pudukkottai, to the District of Madurai.

No. 589.—Under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned officer is authorized to take down the sentences of witnesses with their own hand in the English language.—

Mr. Charles Alexander Souter, I.C.S., First-class Magistrate, in the district of Kuttai.

Government, September 26, 1917.

M.R.Sy. Manjupada Narayanaiah Pancha Chari, First-class Magistrate, in the District of Gulerian.

Government, September 26, 1917.

No. 590.—Under sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Charles Alexander Souter, First-class Magistrate, in the district of Kuttai, to be Additional District Magistrate, Kuttai, for a period of six months and to confer on him all the powers of a District Magistrate.

No. 591.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon M.R.Sy. Ummer Thakurachari Rao, Sub-Magistrate of Kuttai, Gulerian taluk, in the district of Kuttai, for the term of his appointment as Sub-Magistrate or any specified extension in respect to offences under sections 3 to 7, both inclusive, of the Madras Town and Municipalities Act, 1864, which may be committed within the limits of the town of Kuttai, Gulerian taluk, in the district of Kuttai.—

I.—General powers.

Schedule III of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, sections 2.—Items 1 to 9, 14, 15 and 17 to 20.

II.—Additional powers.

Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.—Items 4 and 6 of the powers conferable by the Local Government on a Magistrate of the third class.

Government, September 29, 1917.

No. 592.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undersigned gentleman to be a special Magistrate for the town of Derawadka, in the district of Ramnad with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in a notification No. 145, dated the 25 October 1912, published at pages 899 and 1004 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette of the 15th June 1913, amended by notification No. 609, dated the 20th May 1915, and 561, dated the 7th August 1915, published at pages 102 and 226 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 10th June 1915, and the 20th August 1915, respectively; and further empowers him to take cognizance of the offences specified in items 14 and 15 of rule 1 of notification No. 519, dated the 25 October 1915, published at pages 1894 and 1904 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 18th June 1916, when such offences occur within the limits of the Derawadka town.—

M.R.Sy. Agastya Subrahmanya Ramachandrar Ayyar, Sub-Registrar of Derawadka, in the district of Ramnad.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Government, September 25, 1917.

No. 593.—Under section 10 (a) of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1913 (III of 1913), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that every registered member of such of the well-known tribes in the Madras District which have been declared to be criminal tribes under section 3 of the said Act shall in the prescribed manner report himself at fixed intervals.—

Danga Yerolakes not confined at a settlement.

Danga Wadara, not confined at a settlement.

Danga Wadara,

Danga.

R. RAMACHANDRA EAO,
Secretary to Government.

(Miscellaneous.)

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Goverment, September 26, 1917.

No. 58.—Under section 2 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1913, the license granted under the said section to the Rev. Daniel Samuel Pishoi of the Church of Sweden Evangelical Lutheran Mission in the Diocese of Madras on the 24th February 1916, is hereby renewed.

No. 59.—Under section 2 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1913 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1915), the license in Council granted to the Rev. Daniel Samuel Pishoi of the Church of Sweden Mission, residing at Dindigul in the Diocese of Madras to solemnize marriages within the boundaries under the administration of the Government of Madras, is annulled with the proviso of the said Act.

No. 60.—Under section 2 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1913, the Governor in Council annuls the issue of a license to the Rev. Daniel Samuel Pishoi of the Church of Sweden Mission, residing at Dindigul in the Diocese of Madras to solemnize marriages within the boundaries of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, within the territory under the administration of the Government of Madras.

M. RAMACHANDRA SWA,
Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, December 4, 1916.

No. 661.—Under the explanation to section 24 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, in addition to the public holidays expressly defined as such in the said explanation, viz., Sundays, New Year's day (Monday, the 1st January), Christmas day (Tuesday, the 26th December), and Good Friday (Friday, the 24th April), the following days shall be public holidays in the year 1917:—

Wednesday,	October the 25th, 1917	..	Ayudha Purn.
Saturday	" " 27th "	..	Makarasa (last day).
Tuesday,	November " 28th "	..	Dussehra.
Monday,	December " 24th "	..	.. Vikrama Shukla.
Wednesday	" " 26th "	..	} Christmas.
Thursday	" " 27th "	..	
Friday	" " 28th "	..	.. Das Vrata.
Saturday	" " 29th "	..	} Christmas.
Monday	" " 31st "	..	

F. DASAGOPALA ACHARYAR,
Secretary to Government.

Goverment, July 6, 1917.

No. 74.—The following resolution of the Government of India is republished:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUNJAB.

Lahore, the 15th December 1916.

Nos. 3851—1916

RESOLUTION.—In pursuance of the orders contained in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 2815-5847, dated the 15th December 1915, the Government of India in Council is pleased to issue the following instructions with regard to certificates of identity.

1. Every native of India who contemplates proceeding out of India in foreign countries is strongly urged before leaving, to furnish himself with an authentic certificate of identity, in the form appended to this Resolution, signed by the head of the station (in a Presidency Town and in the town of Bangalore, the Commissioner of Police) in the case of residents of British India, and by the Political Officer in that of residents of Native States. In the case of a student the certificate should be signed by the head of his last school or college and countersigned by the District Officer (in a Presidency Town and in the town of Bangalore, the Commissioner of Police) or Political Officer in the case of a boy.

Applicants for assistance by destitute Indians who desire repatriation and by students who, owing to unwholesome circumstances, are unable to complete their course of education cannot be dealt with satisfactorily unless the parties are in a position to produce evidence of identity. The possession of a certificate of identity will be specially useful in cases of persons of good family, as it may enable the Secretary of State to obtain for them social and other assistance.

Those who are students, however, of travelling in countries where a passport will be necessary are advised to furnish themselves with such a document also, before leaving India, in lieu of, or in addition to, a certificate of identity. It should be remembered that no person is entitled to a passport, as of right, as the ground that he is a British subject, and the procedure, before application, for a certificate of identity, unless supplemented by documentary evidence of responsibility is not sufficient to ensure that a passport will be granted.

Form of Certificate of Identity.

1. Name of applicant—
2. Father's name and caste—
3. Residence—
4. Age of applicant—
5. Nationality of applicant—
6. Social or pecuniary status of father (or guardian)—
7. Date of previous departure of applicant from India—
8. Object of applicant's visit to England (Europe)—

*Signature of District Officer (or a District
Treasurer, the Commissioner of Police or Political
Officer, or head of school or college.)*

Read—

* To, whether a British subject by birth or by naturalization (or a subject of a British Ruler).

* To, whether the subject of the District or Political Officer should be enclosed on notification signed by heads of schools or colleges.

* To, whether the subject of the District or Political Officer should be enclosed on notification signed by heads of schools or colleges.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT. (Financial.)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, October 2, 1917.

No. 24.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished—
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

POST AND TELEGRAPH REVENUE.

No. 1088.—
Bombay, the 31st September 1917.

A. M. Z. Khosroo, L.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Postmaster-General, third grade, Madras, with effect from the 21st August, and until further orders. He officiated as Postmaster-General, fourth grade, Madras, up to and including the 30th August 1917.

L. DAVIDSON,
Army Chief Secretary.

(Separate Revenue.)

POSTING.

Calcutta, September 18, 1917.

No. 11.—The following posting in the Salt, Akbait and Customs Department is ordered:—

Mr. Henry Fawcett, C. B. E., Inspector, first grade, to act as Assistant Commissioner, Madras, with effect from the 1st October, 1917. Mr. Fawcett, C. B. E., Inspector, first grade, to act as Assistant Commissioner, Madras, with effect from the 1st October, 1917. [This notice is published in the Gazette of India, Part I, No. 33, dated 11th September 1917, published on page 1000 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 11th September 1917.]

L. DAVIDSON,
Army Chief Secretary.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

(Legislative.)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, August 18, 1917.

No. 11.—The Legislative Council of the Government of Fort St. George will meet in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Tuesday the 20th November 1917.

* Under rule 61 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Council, persons desirous of addressing the Council Chamber during the sitting should apply to the Secretary to the Council through a member of the Council; the application should reach the Secretary not later than Saturday the 17th November 1917.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Secretary to the Council.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT AND POSTING.

Colombo, September 30, 1917.

- No. 466.—The following appointments and posting of a deputy collector are ordered:—
 M.R.Sy. Changanath Sankarathurai Sankarathurai Arangal, Talukdar, Colaba District, to act as deputy collector, seventh grade.
 M.R.Sy. Changanath Sankarathurai Sankarathurai Arangal, to general duty, Colaba District.

POSTINGS.

Colombo, September 30, 1917.

- No. 468.—The following postings of deputy collectors are ordered:—
 Mahamed Mahomed Ali Khan Sahib Sahib, from general duty, District, to general duty, District.
 M.R.Sy. Tapal Thiruvatha Sankarathurai Arangal, on completion of survey duty, to general duty, District.

Colombo, September 30, 1917.

- M.R.Sy. Chittur Sankarathurai Sankarathurai Arangal, on completion of assisting in treasury work at Valpar, to the Chittur treasury.
 M.R.Sy. Kanchanathan Sankarathurai Sankarathurai, from the Chittur treasury to the Chittur treasury.
 M.R.Sy. Vithayalath Sankarathurai Sankarathurai, on return from leave, to special duty, Chittur, for the disposal of cases under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Colombo, August 11, 1917.

No. 467.—Under section 17 of the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act, 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the enfranchisement of village service tenants in the whole town villages specified in the schedule hereto annexed and the payment of money value in the establishment of the said villages shall take effect from 1st October 1917:—

Schedule.

Number of villages.	Number of villages.
1. Anakkalpet.	12. Nandam.
2. Anakkalpet.	13. Nandam.
3. Anakkalpet.	14. Nandam.
4. Anakkalpet.	15. Nandam.
5. Anakkalpet.	16. Nandam.
6. Anakkalpet.	17. Nandam.
7. Anakkalpet.	18. Nandam.
8. Anakkalpet.	19. Nandam.
9. Anakkalpet.	20. Nandam.
10. Anakkalpet.	21. Nandam.
11. Anakkalpet.	22. Nandam.

Colombo, September 24, 1917.

No. 468.—In exercise of the power conferred by section (7) of the Madras Irrigation Canals Act, VII of 1895, as amended by Madras Act V of 1906 and Act II of 1913, His Excellency the Governor in Council proposes to make the following changes in the "rules for the levy of water-cum." The changes will be taken into consideration after 1st October 1917, and any representations regarding them should be submitted to Government addressed to the Secretary in the Revenue Department on or before that date.

The following sections will be substituted for the first three sections of rule V of section B and C, the second clause of the first sentence of rule 4 in section F, the second sentence in rule V (a) of section G, the first sentence of rule IV (2) in Part I of section H and rule IV (a) and (b) of section K, and be inserted as a new rule in sections D and E:—

"AD mode of irregular irrigation will be dealt with in accordance with the rules in sub-section No. 12a, published at page 1854 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 31st August 1917."

* Vide page 2 to 10 of Volume II of the Board's Standing Orders.

Colombo, September 26, 1917.

No. 469.—Under the provisions of section 1 of the Madras Cattle Diseases Act of 1916, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs that the provisions of the said Act shall be put in force in the town village of Sankarathurai, Talukdar, Talukdar, District, from 1st December 1917 to 31st January 1918, both days inclusive.

Colombard, September 7, 1917.

No. 402.—His Excellency the Governor in Council declares, under the provisions of section 24 of the Madras Forest Act of 1907, that the area specified below, which was declared to be reserved forest under section 16 of the Act in the notification entered in column (9) of the schedule below, shall cease to be "reserved forest" with effect from 20th October 1917.

RESERVED

Name of estate or portion of estate described	Dist.	Taluk.	Village.	Acres.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Government.	South Arcot.	Chittoor Taluk.	Chittoor Taluk.	400 218	This notification No. 119, dated 26th July 1916, published on page 247 of Part I of the Port of George Gazette, dated 10th July 1916.

Acres designated—Thereon is an isolated hill containing sparse growth of trees and shrubs.

Reason for designation—The land contained in the area is an overgrown hill. The Forest Committee's recommendation of abolishing reserve and consequently reserving the area.

Colombard, September 26, 1917.

No. 403.—It is hereby notified that no appointments of probationary deputy talukdars will be filed by direct recruitment in December 1917.

1. Candidates must satisfy the following conditions—

(a) They should not be under twenty-one or over twenty-five years of age on 1st October 1917. (*Note*—For the purposes of this condition candidates who have spent not less than three years in Europe will be allowed to deduct one year from their age.)

(b) They should be graduates of a recognized Indian or British University or Bachelors-at-Law.

2. Applications must be made on printed forms to be obtained from the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

3. The application will include the following particulars—

- Name in full.
- Address in full.
- Date of birth.
- Date of birth (a certificate to be appended or other satisfactory evidence to be supplied).
- Profession or occupation of father with his full name and address (if living).
- Places of education during the last four years with dates (a certificate of character and conduct signed by the principal of the institution in which the candidate last studied for not less than one year or by some responsible officer of Government must be attached to the application).
- Name of the University at which the applicant has graduated; nature of degree obtained.
- Particular languages known and the degree of proficiency in each.
- A memorandum showing the status and services, if any, of the family to which the candidate belongs and the appointments, if any, held by him.
- State of general health (a medical certificate in accordance with the requirements of article 48, Civil Service Regulations, must be attached to the application).

4. Applications accompanied by the certificates referred to in clauses 6 (d), (f) and (g) must reach the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, Fort St. George, on or before 1st November 1917. No applications received after that date will be considered.

5. Candidates must be prepared to appear in Madras before the Committee of selection at their own expense on days which will be notified to them. The Committee of selection will be composed of the following officers—

- The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. Kemp, I.C.S., Revenue Secretary to Government.
- The Hon'ble Mr. M. R. Cochrane, I.C.S., Acting Member of the Board of Revenue.
- Mr. M. R. Murgambalam, I.C.S., Collector of Madras.

7. The Committee will select from among the candidates the twelve persons whom they consider best qualified for appointment and will submit a list of their names to Government by whom the final selection will be made.

8. The candidates who are finally selected by the Government will be required to undergo a strict medical examination by a Medical Board in Madras as to their physical and capacity for active outdoor work.

9. The selected candidates will be required before appointment to execute an agreement with one or more sureties binding themselves and their sureties to attend in the Secretary of Madras held in or immediately adjacent to their probation (being terminated by Government without any appointment being offered them, or should they fail to do so any notice to this appointment as deputy talukdar which may be offered them or should they resign the appointment within a period of three years from the date of appointment).

10. The probationer will be appointed to be placed under the supervision of the Collector of a district and will receive the training in revenue and managerial duties prescribed by the rules in

force for the time being for probationary deputy subeditors. During the period of probation, which will not last for three years, he will be required to pass the following Special Tests Examination:-

- (1) Economic Test (Higher grade).
- (2) General Political Test (Higher grade).
- (3) Account Test.
- (4) Translation Test (Lower grade).

12. The probationer will during the period of probation be paid at the rate of Rs. 100 per mensem.

13. If the probationer completes the prescribed tests and is found to be fit for permanent appointment to the grade of deputy subeditor, he will on the expiry of his three years' probation or so soon after as may be convenient be confirmed in the first available vacancy which may occur in the second grade of deputy subeditor on Rs. 125 per mensem and posted to a district by the Board of Revenue.

Gubernatorial, September 5, 1917.

No. 412.—His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares, under the provisions of section 24 of the Madras Forest Act of 1904, that the areas specified below, which were declared to be reserved forests under section 26 of the Act in notification No. 175, dated 26th March 1906, published on page 522 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 9th April 1906, and No. 324, dated 2nd July 1906, published on pages 1053 and 1054 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 14th July 1906, shall cease to be "reserved forests" with effect from 1st November 1917.

Specification of lands designated.

Name of reserve or portion of reserve designated.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Area in acres.	Remarks.
(1) Portions of Madhav Thani Mach I, Madhav, Taluk.	Kannur.	St. John.	Thiruvananthapuram.	9-36	The area comprises 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Chief Surveyor.—The areas within large forest tracts with some other small tracts under grants.

Reason for designation.—The areas are required for the convenience of the pilgrims visiting the Mahadevi Temple.

No. 413.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

IMPORT AND EXPORT REGULATIONS.

Stock, the 26th September 1917.

No. 20165.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Import and Export Goods Act, 1914 (XII of 1914), the Governor (General or Council) is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the notification in this department No. 6345-G.W., dated the 12th May 1914, as subsequently amended, viz.:

for the words "hides and cattle coverings of all kinds to Norway and of all goods to" substitute the words "all goods to Norway".

A. B. KNAPP,

Joint Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

POSTING.

Gubernatorial, September 24, 1917.

Mr. Percy Hartley, Executive Engineer, is, on return from leave, posted to the charge of VI Circle.

TRANSFER.

Mr. Clifford Talley Mallick, Superintending Engineer, VI Circle, is, on relief by Mr. Hawkins, transferred to the charge of the IV Circle.

S. B. MURRAY,

Joint Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Under section 4, Act I of 1914, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2 acres, be the same a little more or less,

is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing field bridges on Hospital channel, Pongas-in-strum, and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahitiator, Bando, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the site is kept in the office of the Tahitiator, Bando, and it may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or peninsular, with survey or parcel number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Extent of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Suburban district, Zande taluk, Pongas-in-strum village.</i>			
Deen, begat no. 8, 25 140-5/2 E.	Chicago Yachtsession ..	North, S. No. 281, met. S. No. 284-1, met. S. No. 281-2, met. S. No. 141-3/2 a and 141-3/2 b.	0-00
Do. No. 141-4 E.	Do. ..	North, S. 140-9 a, met. S. No. 140-4, met. S. No. 140, met. S. No. 4.	2
		Total ..	2

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0-01 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a bridge on Rajamangalagutta below Kottara; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahitiator of Poldapora is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahitiator, Poldapora, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or peninsular, with survey or parcel number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Extent of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Older district, Poldapora taluk, Rajamangalagutta village.</i>			
Reg. S. No. 126-4 ..	(1) Karamayall Kottara, met. (2) Sub-Tenura, large, when in position Karamayall Kottara, between of the East and border of the second parcel.	North, S. No. 191, met and met. S. No. 126-5, met. S. No. 172 village.	0-01

Under section 8, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0-28 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for closing breaches in right bank of Gokiravagutta below Kottara; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahitiator of Karamayall is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahitiator of Karamayall and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or peninsular, with survey or parcel number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Extent of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Pongas-in-strum district, Karamayall taluk, Kottara village.</i>			
Shayen, met. S. No. 210-5	Surayappa Chinn Appanagall Appana.	North, S. No. 115-1, met. Karyavagutta (S. No. 114), met. S. No. 115-2, met. S. No. 114-4	0-00
Do. S. No. 115-4	Prampell Althana, Prampell Ganga and Prampell Vatharavall being widow, widow and grandson Man-goon.	North, S. No. 115-4, met. Karyavagutta (S. No. 114), met. S. No. 115-2, met. S. No. 115-5	0-01
Do. S. No. 115-5	Kottara Kottara, Kottara Kottara, Kottara Kottara and Kottara Kottara.	North, S. No. 115-5, met. and met. Karyavagutta (S. No. 114), met. S. No. 115-5	0-01
		Total ..	0-02

F. E. MCGRAN,
Chief Sup. to Govt. P. W. D. (Surgeon General).

Ottawa, September 28, 1917.

Under section 3, Act I of 1884, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0.42 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the alignment of the line for the Eastern Police line; and, under sections 3 and 4 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Oshkosh, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Oshkosh, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, not in day, lease or purchase, with survey or platish number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Oshkosh district, Oshkosh block, Nipigonville village.			
Trp. 5 No. 2154 B.	East McIlwain	North, E. No. 2114; east, E. No. 2154 B.; south, E. No. 2154 B.; west, E. No. 2114.	0.02
Do. 6 No. 2154 C.	East McIlwain	North, E. No. 2114 A.; east, E. No. 2154 B.; south, E. No. 2154 B.; west, E. No. 2114 B.	0.00
Do. 8 No. 2154 D.	Alfredson's Subdiv.	North, E. No. 2154 A.; east, E. No. 2114; south, E. No. 2154 C.; west, E. No. 2154 B.	0.40
Do. 9 No. 2154 E.	Do.	North, E. No. 2114 A.; east, Oshkosh village boundary; south, E. No. 2154 C.; west, E. No. 2154 B.	0.01
Oshkosh village.			
Do. 10 No. 2154 F.	Alfredson's Subdiv.	North, E. No. 2114 A.; east, E. No. 2114; south, E. No. 2114; west, Nipigonville village boundary.	0.12
Do. 11 No. 2154 G.	Alfredson's Subdiv.	North, E. No. 2114; east and south, E. No. 2114 A.; west, Nipigonville village boundary.	0.00
Total			0.55

W. G. MULLINWORTH,

Deputy Secretary to Government, P. E. O.

Under section 3, Act I of 1884, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2.18 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of quarters for the workshop staff at Nipigon; and, under sections 3 and 4 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nipigon, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nipigon, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, not in day, lease or purchase, with survey or platish number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Nipigon district, Nipigon block, not in map, Nipigonville village.			
Trp. 10, portion of T. 5, No. 2117.	St. Elizabeth's Hospital	North, T. 5, No. 2117 and 2118; east, T. 5, No. 2117; south, T. 5, No. 2117 and 2118.	0.00
Portion of T. 5, No. 2117.	Do.	North, T. 5, No. 2117; east and south, T. 5, No. 2117; west, T. 5, No. 2117.	0.18
Nipigonville village.			
Portion of T. 5, No. 2118.	St. Elizabeth's Hospital	North, T. 5, No. 2117 and 2118; east, T. 5, No. 2118 and 2119; south, T. 5, No. 2118 and 2119; west, T. 5, No. 2118.	0.00
Portion of T. 5, No. 2118.	Do.	North, T. 5, No. 2118 and 2119; east, T. 5, No. 2118 and 2119; south, T. 5, No. 2118 and 2119; west, T. 5, No. 2118 and 2119.	0.00
Total			0.18

D. MARSHALL,

Deputy Secretary to Government, P. E. O.

Discussion

[illegible]

Under section 5, Act 1 of 1991, 52a Encl. to the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land described in the following schedule and measuring 1/35 acre, in the town of Littleton, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for assessing proposed straight out of Tonguehead Road, and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Officers Office, Small, is hereby authorized to take possession of the land and to cause the same to be surveyed and the boundaries thereof to be marked by a Collyer under the Act and directed to take order for the completion of the said land.

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tonk division, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 26

[illegible]

[Make up 100 on water; 50 on dry.]

F. E. MORGAN,
Gen. Sec. F. E. N. (Leopoldo Bruch).

LINE OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS

BARBARA STEIN BERGMAN AND HER OUTRAGE 1913

- [illegible]

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Librarian



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 46.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 2, 1917.

[Price, 6 p.m.]

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.
(Financial.)

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 1, 1917.

No. 4.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 100-Z.

Dated, the 1st March 1917.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The whole of the cash subscriptions received will be given to His Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the War.

5 per cent War Loan 1920—1947.

5½ per cent War Bonds 1920, 5½ per cent War Bonds 1922.

Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates (Issue of 1917-18).

Principal and interest interest on the war and advances of the Government of India.

POST OFFICE SECTION.

(General instructions for applications through the Post Office.)

20. Applications for War Loan 1920—1947, War Bonds 1920, and War Bonds 1922 will also be received at any Post Office authorized to transmit savings bank business from Thursday, the 19th March 1917, to Monday, the 10th October 1917, from any person whether previously a depositor in the Post Office savings bank or not, subject to the conditions stated in the following clauses.

21. *Form of application.*—Applications must be made in the special form provided in Annexe B.

22. *Maximum and minimum amounts.*—Applications through the Post Office must be for sums of Rs. 10 or any multiple thereof. The same person may not apply for or hold through the Post Office more than Rs. 25,000 in all under this Notification, of which not more than Rs. 1,000 may be in War Loan 1920—1947; not more than Rs. 7,000 may be in War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 singly or together; and not more than Rs. 1,000 may be in Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates—see clause 27.

23. *Rate.*—(1) Applications through the Post Office under this Notification will be processed irrespective of any holdings of other securities previously obtained through the Post Office.

(2) Amounts of War Loan 1920-47 obtained by accumulation will not be taken into account in applying the above limits.

24. *Amounts payable.*—Amounts applied for must be paid in full with the application and are not payable in instalments. But the same person may present more than one application, provided the aggregate applications do not exceed the limits prescribed in clause 22.

ANNEXURE A.

Form of application through the Post Office for 5 per cent War Loan 1917.
To be presented at any Post Office which does savings bank business not later than the 28th October, 1917.
This form may be detached and used as required.

In terms of the Government of India Notification No. 200-F., dated the 1st March 1917,

I (A) _____ hereby apply for an allotment of Rs. _____ (1) Please state briefly the above mentioned sum.

In payment (a) of the amount applied for by me _____ (2) Payment and interest should be credited to me by _____

(b) I tender herewith _____ (3) Payment should be made by cheque and interest, if any, paid by instalment from the savings bank account should be shown separately in the statement provided. The necessary stamp, if any, should be inserted.

(c) I authorize withdrawal of Rs. _____ from the amount as my credit at the Post Office Savings Bank, and enclose the Pass Book herewith.

Total Rs. _____

(A) (a) I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be held by the Government-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on my behalf, and the interest therein credited to—
 (i) my existing savings bank account No. _____ open at the _____ Post Office.
 (ii) a savings bank account to be opened for the purpose at the _____ Post Office.
 (B) I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—
 (i) credited in cash.
 (ii) placed in Preliminary Notes of the following denominations enclosed for payment of interest at the _____ Treasury.

Preliminary Notes of Rs. _____ each.

Preliminary Notes of Rs. _____ each.

I request that a warrant authorizing the surrender of securities of the 5 per cent or of any of the 14 per cent War Loans and the 4 per cent Government Loan, 1916-17, of the Government of India under the terms specified in clause 4 of the notification quoted above may also be delivered to me.

Signature _____

Address _____

Date _____ 1917.

Date of presentation
at the Post Office.

Head Office stamp

Signature of _____

(To be signed by the receiving
Post Director.)

(To be noted by the issuing
Post Director.)

ANNEXURE B.

Form of application through the Post Office for 5½ per cent War Bonds 1920:
 5½ per cent War Bonds 1920.

(To be presented at any Post Office which does savings bank business not later than the 28th October, 1917.)
This form may be detached and used as required.

In terms of the Government of India Notification No. 200-F., dated the 1st March 1917,
 I (A) _____ hereby apply for an allotment of Rs. _____ (1) Please state briefly the above mentioned sum.

In payment (a) of the amount applied for by me _____ (2) Payment and interest should be credited to me by _____

(b) I tender herewith _____ (3) Payment should be made by cheque and interest, if any, paid by instalment from the savings bank account should be shown separately in the statement provided. The necessary stamp, if any, should be inserted.

(c) I authorize withdrawal of Rs. _____ from the amount as my credit at the Post Office Savings Bank, and enclose the Pass Book herewith.

Total Rs. _____

by Stamp. It is
under A & B and
must not be filled
in. (C) It is to
be filled through the
applied for
must not be filled

(A) I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be held by the
Assistant-Comptroller, Public and Telegraphs, on my behalf, and the interest thereon credited to—

(1) my existing Savings Bank Account No. _____ open at the _____ Post Office.

(2) a Savings Bank Account to be opened for the purpose at the _____ Post Office.

(B) I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—

(1) credited as Cash,

(2) invested in Provisionary Notes of the following denominations selected for payment of interest
at the _____ Treasury.

Provisionary Notes of Rs. _____ each.

_____ of Rs. _____ each.

Signature _____

Date _____ 1917. Address _____

Date of presentation
at the Post Office.

Head Office Stamp

Register No. _____

(To be filled by the
receiving Post Office.)

(To be filled by the
Head Post Office.)

*F.R.—This form must be used for application of SPS 5017 of the issue of War Bonds. Applied for for allotment
for the two forms must be made on separate forms.*

ANNEXURE C.

Post Office 5-year Cash Certificate

(Not transmissible except until the presentation of the Provisional Receipt.)

No. _____

Amount in Rupees and Annas

This is to certify that

Rs. _____

is deposited at the _____ Post Office as the holder of a Post Office 5-year
Cash Certificate, issued in accordance with the terms of Notification No. 350 F., dated the 1st March
1917. The Government of India undertake to pay to him, on presentation of this Certificate at the
aforesaid Post Office on or after the _____ day of _____, or at any earlier date the
sum of Rs. _____, as specified on the reverse of this Certificate as due on such date.

Post Office _____

Date of Issue _____

(Head Post Office)

ANNEXURE D.

Table referred to in clause 34 showing amounts due on Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates
according to the dates on which payment is claimed.

If payment is claimed on	Amount shown certificate in			
	Rs. 10	Rs. 20	Rs. 50	Rs. 100
Within one year from date of issue— Amount unpaid, viz.	Rs. 10 0 0	Rs. 20 0 0	Rs. 50 0 0	Rs. 100 0 0
After 1 complete year from date of issue.	Rs. 10 0 0	Rs. 20 0 0	Rs. 50 0 0	Rs. 100 0 0
" 2 complete years	Rs. 10 0 0	Rs. 20 0 0	Rs. 50 0 0	Rs. 100 0 0
" 3 complete years	Rs. 10 0 0	Rs. 20 0 0	Rs. 50 0 0	Rs. 100 0 0
" 4 complete years	Rs. 10 0 0	Rs. 20 0 0	Rs. 50 0 0	Rs. 100 0 0
" 5 complete years	Rs. 10 0 0	Rs. 20 0 0	Rs. 50 0 0	Rs. 100 0 0
" 6 complete years	Rs. 10 0 0	Rs. 20 0 0	Rs. 50 0 0	Rs. 100 0 0
" 7 complete years	Rs. 10 0 0	Rs. 20 0 0	Rs. 50 0 0	Rs. 100 0 0
" 8 complete years	Rs. 10 0 0	Rs. 20 0 0	Rs. 50 0 0	Rs. 100 0 0
" 9 complete years	Rs. 10 0 0	Rs. 20 0 0	Rs. 50 0 0	Rs. 100 0 0
" 10 complete years	Rs. 10 0 0	Rs. 20 0 0	Rs. 50 0 0	Rs. 100 0 0
" 11 complete years	Rs. 10 0 0	Rs. 20 0 0	Rs. 50 0 0	Rs. 100 0 0
" 12 complete years	Rs. 10 0 0	Rs. 20 0 0	Rs. 50 0 0	Rs. 100 0 0
" 13 complete years	Rs. 10 0 0	Rs. 20 0 0	Rs. 50 0 0	Rs. 100 0 0
" 14 complete years	Rs. 10 0 0	Rs. 20 0 0	Rs. 50 0 0	Rs. 100 0 0
" 15 complete years	Rs. 10 0 0	Rs. 20 0 0	Rs. 50 0 0	Rs. 100 0 0
" 16 complete years	Rs. 10 0 0	Rs. 20 0 0	Rs. 50 0 0	Rs. 100 0 0
" 17 complete years	Rs. 10 0 0	Rs. 20 0 0	Rs. 50 0 0	Rs. 100 0 0
" 18 complete years	Rs. 10 0 0	Rs. 20 0 0	Rs. 50 0 0	Rs. 100 0 0
" 19 complete years	Rs. 10 0 0	Rs. 20 0 0	Rs. 50 0 0	Rs. 100 0 0
" 20 complete years	Rs. 10 0 0	Rs. 20 0 0	Rs. 50 0 0	Rs. 100 0 0

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council)

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Chief Secretary



SUPPLEMENT TO PART 1
OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 40.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 2, 1917. (PART 4 of 4.)

Malgolam Translations of Notifications by Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, (Financial.)

പ ക സ്പ .

മംഗളം തൊഴിൽ കമ്മിറ്റി, 1917 ലെ 1 നം.

സംഖ് 8.—ഇന്ത്യൻ ഓഡിറ്ററുടെയും മറ്റും ചുമപ്പുള്ള പത്രങ്ങൾ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അനുമതി.

പ്രൊപ്പോസിഷൻ നമ്പർ 1917-18.

സംഖ് 380-7.

മംഗളം, 1917 ലെ 1 നം.

ഇന്ത്യൻ സർവ്വകലാശാലയിൽ ഇന്ത്യയിൽ വാണിജ്യ കമ്മിറ്റി

(38 ലെ 1 നം 1917-18).

പിരിയറ്റിൽ കിട്ടുന്ന പത്രങ്ങൾ മുഖ്യം തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിനായി കമ്മിറ്റി
മുഖ്യം തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിനായി കമ്മിറ്റി തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിനായി കമ്മിറ്റി

1918 നും 1917 നും തുടർച്ചയായി കമ്മിറ്റി തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിനായി കമ്മിറ്റി
മുഖ്യം തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിനായി കമ്മിറ്റി

1920 നും കമ്മിറ്റി തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിനായി കമ്മിറ്റി തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിനായി കമ്മിറ്റി

1922 നും കമ്മിറ്റി തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിനായി കമ്മിറ്റി തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിനായി കമ്മിറ്റി

കമ്മിറ്റി തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിനായി കമ്മിറ്റി തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിനായി കമ്മിറ്റി
(1917-18 നും കമ്മിറ്റി തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിനായി കമ്മിറ്റി)

കമ്മിറ്റി തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിനായി കമ്മിറ്റി തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിനായി കമ്മിറ്റി

കമ്മിറ്റി തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിനായി കമ്മിറ്റി

(കമ്മിറ്റി തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിനായി കമ്മിറ്റി തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിനായി കമ്മിറ്റി)

20. 1920 നും 1917 നും തുടർച്ചയായി കമ്മിറ്റി തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിനായി കമ്മിറ്റി
1920 നും കമ്മിറ്റി തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിനായി കമ്മിറ്റി തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിനായി കമ്മിറ്റി

[illegible]

VII. III-3 மதுபாகம் மதுபீத்தம் வயது சாண்டலமேனா வயிற்றில் உள்வெருகு. மலியால் உத்தரானால் உயர்த்து கடுமியானால் மலியால் வயது கடுமையானால் தயை மதுபாகம் உயர்ந்தால் மதுபாகம் உயர்ந்தால்.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

(3) வினாக்காரர்: லிபர சைவ விலையுயர்ச்சி இக் கமிட்டியைப் பற்றிக் கீழ்க்கண்ட தகவல்களுக்குப் பதிலாக அடுத்தகிரி போலஸாறு, ఈ ఆధిక్షிய నిధులను, அதை விநியోగ செய்கின்றது.

[illegible]

(9) നാലിരട്ടിയിലെ (7) എന്ന ഒരിട് പറഞ്ഞ ആപേക്ഷയ്ക്കനുസരണം ആദ്യത്തേതായ കല്പനയ്ക്കനുസരണം അനുസൃതമായി അനുവാദപത്രത്തിന്റെ വിവരങ്ങൾ നൽകുന്ന ക്രമപ്രകാരത്തിൽ പറയത്തക്ക ഒരു കരുതലോടെ സാക്ഷാത്കീർത്തിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതാണ്.

XI. (3) II - 30 ചുരുക്കിയിട്ട് പരാജന കമ്മിറ്റി വിജയവൃദ്ധിനിർമ്മാണ കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ അംഗപ്രവേശനമാണ്. അതിനുള്ള സാധ്യതകളും അതിൽ താല്പര്യം ഉള്ളവരുടെയും അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളും അന്വേഷിക്കും.

(e) வாழைப்பழம், (f) கீழை, (g) அரிசி, (h) கரும்பு, (i) காய்க்காய், (j) பருப்பு, (k) காய்க்காய், (l) காய்க்காய், (m) காய்க்காய், (n) காய்க்காய், (o) காய்க்காய், (p) காய்க்காய், (q) காய்க்காய், (r) காய்க்காய், (s) காய்க்காய், (t) காய்க்காய், (u) காய்க்காய், (v) காய்க்காய், (w) காய்க்காய், (x) காய்க்காய், (y) காய்க்காய், (z) காய்க்காய்.

(2) മണ്ണെണ്ണ നഷ്ടത്തിൽ വിചാസമോടും ബഹുനി കടത്തിമുണ്ടാക്കുക.

[illegible][illegible]

XIV. **வது விகிதப்பகுப்பு வியதிருக்காது** (இத்தகைய அமைப்புகளில்) கிடைக்கிற பங்களிப்புகள் பங்களிப்பாளர் சட்டம் கீழ்க் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ள பங்களிப்பாளர்களுக்கும், அவர்களுடைய பகுப்புகளுக்கும் பயன்படுத்தப்படும் இயல்பில். மாற்றத்திற்குப் பின்னர் வரலாம். **பேக்கிங் X - 86** முதலாம் பாகை வியதிருக்கிற பகுப்புகள் மேல்க்குறிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. **பேக்கிங் X - 86** முதலாம் பாகை வியதிருக்கின்ற பகுப்புகள் பங்களிப்பாளர்களுக்கும்.

[illegible]

13.15. உயர்நீதி வாய் கொடுத்திருக்காவிட்டாலும், அதுமட்டுமில்லை. உறுதியாகக் கூறக்கூடிய விஷயம் என்னவென்றால், உயர்நீதி மன்றத்தின் உத்தரவுகளை மீறியவர்களுக்கு எந்தவித நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கப்படவில்லை. உயர்நீதி மன்றத்தின் உத்தரவுகளை மீறியவர்களுக்கு எந்தவித நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கப்படவில்லை. உயர்நீதி மன்றத்தின் உத்தரவுகளை மீறியவர்களுக்கு எந்தவித நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கப்படவில்லை.

[illegible]

(g) உயர்நீதிமன்றம்,
உறுப்பினர்கள்—
(i) உறுப்பினர்,
(ii) உறுப்பினர்.

[illegible]

ജാതർ, അമലനൂർ നാഥ്,
വെള്ളാപ്പള്ളി കോട്ടക്കൽ

[LA: Steve Irwin translation.]

KERALA VARMA,
Malayalam Translator & Commentator



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

No. 402

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 2, 1917.

[PART, 3rd vol.]

Part I.—Local and Municipal.

CONTENTS.

By-laws:

Notifying the terms of the existing temporary Plague Regulations.—(Tamil), (Tamil), (Kannada) and (Malayalam).

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

(Local & Municipal.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Gudimand, October 2, 1917.

No. 1060.—In modification of notification No. 1033 published on page 628 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 22nd September 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, under clause (i) of section 12 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, that the maximum strength of the Parakkudi Municipal Council shall hereafter be twelve.

No. 1061.—In modification of notification No. 1033 published on page 628 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 22nd September 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, under clause (ii) of section 12 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, that the number of councillors of the Parakkudi Municipal Council to be appointed by election shall be six.

No. 1064.—Under sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 256 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and in modification of the number of elected councillors allotted to each ward as shown in the schedule annexed to the rules for the election of municipal councillors published in Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette of the 24th November 1915, in so far as it relates to the Parakkudi municipality, the Governor in Council proposes to fix the number of elected councillors for each ward in that municipality as shown in the following schedule. Objections or suggestions in respect of the proposal will be received by Government on or before 1st December 1917. None received after that date will be considered.

Schedule.		Number of elected councillors.	
Ward.			
Kandi ward	.. .. .	1	
Cheran, Egura ward	.. .. .	2	
Parla ward	.. .. .	3	
		6	

No. 1965.—Under sub-class (3) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 259 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1861, and in modification of the boundaries shown in the schedule annexed to the rules for the election of municipal committees published in Part I-A of the *Pont St. George Gazette* of the 30th November 1915, the Governor in Council proposes to declare that the boundaries of the first ward of the Berhampur municipality shall be as shown in the following schedule. Objections or suggestions in respect of the revised boundaries will be received by Government on or before 1st December 1917; none received after that date will be considered.

Revised boundaries of the first ward of the Berhampur municipality.

North.—From the south-west corner of survey No. 395 along the northern boundary of survey Nos. 369, 368, portion of 233; thence along the western boundary of 594, 595, 517-A, where it meets the Lanchalapalli boundary; thence southwards along the eastern boundary of 517-A, and north and eastern boundary of 415 and eastern boundary of 517-B, up to the theodolite station; thence eastwards along the northern boundary of survey No. 400 up to the theodolite station where Lanchalapalli boundary ends; thence southwards along the eastern boundary of survey Nos. 600, 595-B, up to the point where it meets survey No. 415 (Aika road); thence eastwards along the northern boundary of survey Nos. 415, 595 of Bhagpur (Aika road) where it meets the boundary of Goylandi; thence eastwards along the northern boundary of a portion of survey Nos. 527, 581 of Goylandi; thence northwards along the western boundary of survey Nos. 375, group 375, and 378 up to theodolite station; thence westwards along the northern and western boundary of group 375-378 and western boundary of survey No. 550 (Henna tank) where Bhagpur boundary ends; thence eastwards along the northern boundary of survey No. 505 up to the khaddam stone wall it meets survey No. 474; thence eastwards along the northern boundary of survey No. 475 and northern and eastern boundary of group 475-478; thence eastwards along the northern boundary of survey No. 495-A; thence southwards along the eastern boundary of survey No. 495-A and group 477, 478 up to the stone where survey No. 509 and group 544-545 meet; thence eastwards along the northern and eastern boundary of survey No. 509 (Sanna landho) and eastern boundary of group 507-510 up to khaddam stone where it meets survey No. 125-B; thence southwards along the northern boundary of survey No. 125-B and northern and eastern boundary of survey No. 126 up to the point where it meets the Aika road (survey No. 181-B); thence eastwards along the northern boundary of 181-B up to the north-east corner of survey No. 181-B at Goylandi.

East.—From the north-east corner of survey No. 131-B of Goylandi southwards up to where it meets the khaddam stone, thence eastwards along the northern boundary of survey No. 131-B up to the point where 574-A and group 51-52 meet; thence southwards along the eastern boundary of survey Nos. 579-A, 581, 574-B of Goylandi, up to the junction stone of Panchalapalli, Goylandi and Lanchalapalli mukhlams; thence southwards along the boundary between Panchalapalli and Lanchalapalli mukhlams up to the point where it meets the boundary stone of survey No. 945 (Nina tank) and 946 of Panchalapalli village.

South.—From the boundary stone of survey No. 146 (Nina tank) and 160 of Panchalapalli westwards along the northern boundary of local fund road up to the point where the backyards of Lanchalapalli village houses meet the road; thence westwards along the northern boundary of the backyards of the houses of Lanchalapalli village up to the point where local fund road meets with cart-track; thence westwards along a portion of block No. I of Lanchalapalli mukhlams up to where Lanchalapalli and Guannasagun boundaries meet; thence westwards along the northern boundary of survey No. 858 up to where survey Nos. 858 and 816 meet; thence westwards along the northern boundary of survey Nos. 858 and 847 up to where survey Nos. 858, 847 meet; thence westwards along the eastern boundary of survey Nos. 1009 and 1015 up to the point where survey Nos. 1009, 1015 and 515-B meet; thence westwards crossing the portion of survey No. 1016 (railway road) up to where survey Nos. 650 and 515-A meet; thence southwards along the western boundary of a portion of survey No. 1016 and 1045 up to the point where survey Nos. 987-B and 445 meet; thence southwards along the western boundary of survey Nos. 457-B, 1033 and 1024 up to the point where survey Nos. 645, 413 and 1045 meet; thence westwards along the northern and western boundary of survey No. 418 (Guannasagun) up to the theodolite station where survey Nos. 382, 629 of Hejijpur meet; thence westwards along the northern boundary of survey Nos. 382, 245 (Sanna tank), 341, 540 (tank) and the southern half of survey No. 316 of Guannasagun.

West.—A line drawn from the middle of the northern boundary of survey No. 378 of village No. 354 Guannasagun, where the northern boundary terminates and passing northwards along the cart-track and foot-path to the western side of Hejijpur village and Nina tank to the junction of the main road with the church road and touching the eastern boundary of the Military police ground; thence running eastward by the church road and thence passing towards the north along the Arraholam street road as far as its junction with the Madana tank road; thence north across the Aika road and meeting the northern boundary of the north, in the south-west corner of survey No. 510 of Bhagpur.

No. 1966.—In modification of so much of sub-section No. 24, published as page 5 of Part I-A of the *Pont St. George Gazette*, dated 10th January 1915, as relates to the mode of appointment of the Chairman of the *Pont St. George Municipal Council*, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, under clause (a) of section 22 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1861, that the Chairman of the said Municipal Council shall be appointed by election.

No. 1047.—In modification of resolution No. 323, published on page 75 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 15th March 1915, the Governor in Council is pleased under clause (1) of section 12 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1904, to declare that the number of councillors to be appointed by electors in the Municipal Council of Tellicherry shall be twelve.

No. 1048.—Under sub-clause (7) of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 550 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1904, and in modification of the division into wards and distribution of electric seats shown in the schedule annexed to the rules for the election of municipal councillors published in Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette of the 30th November 1915, the Governor in Council directs that the Tellicherry municipality shall be divided into eight wards and that the electric seats shall be distributed among these as shown in the following schedule:—

Schedule.

Number of ward.	Description of boundaries.	Number of elector's constituencies.
Ward I	North.—From the level crossing of the Salt pan railway siding and southern edge of Victoria extension road southwards along the southern edge of Victoria extension road and Victoria street and thence along Victoria street down, crossing Beach road up to where the drain enters the sea.	2
	East.—From the last-named point southwards along the Beach up to its junction with the easternmost point of the southern municipal boundary.	
	South.—From the above point southwards along the southern municipal boundary up to its junction with the Salt pan railway siding.	
	West.—From the above point southwards along Salt pan railway siding up to the level crossing of the said siding and the southern edge of the Victoria extension road.	
Ward II	North.—From the point where Palamcottah road crosses the municipal western boundary northwards along the northern edge of Palamcottah road up to its junction with Old factory road, then southwards along the eastern edge of Old factory road up to its junction with Beach new street, then southwards along the southern edge of the latter up to its junction with South sea street, then turning southwards along the western edge of South sea street for a short distance of 70 feet, then continuing southwards along the southern edge of South sea street meeting Telegraph office road, thence southwards along the western edge of Telegraph office road to meet Victoria extension road and thence southwards along the southern edge of Victoria extension road up to where it crosses the Salt pan railway siding.	3
	East.—From the above point southwards along the western boundary of ward No. I up to its junction with the municipal southern boundary.	
	South.—From the above point southwards along the municipal southern boundary up to its westernmost point.	
	West.—From the above point northwards along the municipal western boundary up to the point where that boundary crosses the Palamcottah road.	
Ward III	North.—From the north-eastern end of Vanchandapuram southwards along the southern fence of the railway gauge line up to its junction with the southern edge of North cotton road level crossing and thence southwards along the railway compound wall for 124 feet.	2
	East.—From the above point along railway compound wall southwards crossing Govan Korri street and following the railway compound wall on the eastern edge of North cotton road, then turning eastwards skirting northernmost edge of Vettanar-well platform and along northern edge of Great cotton road till it meets the Salt pan railway siding, then along the Salt pan railway siding in a slightly south-westerly direction up to the level crossing of the said siding and the southern edge of the Victoria extension road.	

Number of ward.	Description of boundaries.	Number of wards comprised therein.
	<p>South.—From the shore point westwards along the portion of the northern boundary of ward No. II up to its junction with South side street.</p> <p>East.—From the last-mentioned point northwards along the western edge of South side street, crossing Great eastern road and continuing northwards along the western edge of North side street, crossing North side street and continuing northwards along the eastern edge of Vardhaja-puram to meet South Indian Railway main line southern line.</p>	
Ward III—cont.		
	<p>North.—From the northwesternmost point of the municipal boundary eastwards along the northern municipal boundary, on southern edge of Puckle channel up to its junction with the northern end of Sampoor Sobhacharya Pillai street.</p> <p>East.—From the above point southwards along the western edge of Sampoor Sobhacharya Pillai street up to its junction with Vardhaja street, then southwards touching the western edge of the platform of the Sainappandi western wall to meet railway compound wall, then westwards along railway compound wall up to its junction with North side road, then southwards along the western edge of North side road crossing South Indian Railway main line up to its junction with the southern edge of North side road level crossing.</p> <p>South.—From the above point westwards along the northern boundary of ward No. III, then southwards along the western boundary of ward No. III, continuing southwards for another 10 feet more along the western edge of South side street, then turning westwards along South side street following the portion of the northern boundary of ward No. II up to its western limit.</p> <p>West.—From the shore point northwards along the western municipal boundary up to the northwesternmost point of the municipal boundary.</p>	2
Ward IV		
	<p>North.—From the junction of Sampoor Sobhacharya Pillai street with Puckle channel eastwards along the southern edge of the Puckle channel up to its junction with Derayapoon road.</p> <p>East.—From the above point southwards along the western edge of Derayapoon road, Ujjain Moha Kalyanman Kani street and North Raja street up to the junction of the last-mentioned street with Chirakoddi lane adjoining South Indian Railway compound wall.</p> <p>South.—From the above point westwards along the South Indian Railway compound wall up to its junction with the eastern boundary of ward No. IV.</p> <p>West.—From the above point northwards along the eastern boundary of ward No. IV up to the northern edge of Puckle channel.</p>	1
Ward V		
	<p>North.—From the junction of Derayapoon road with Puckle channel eastwards along the northern edge of the Puckle channel to join the sea.</p> <p>East.—From the above point southwards along the beach up to where the railway drainage channel crosses the sea.</p> <p>South.—From the above point westwards crossing the Beach road and along the railway compound wall on the northern edge of Goods shed road up to its junction with the northern end of North Raja street near the western gate of Goods shed and in the South Indian Railway compound wall.</p> <p>West.—From the last-mentioned point northwards along the western edge of North Raja street up to its junction with Chirakoddi lane at the south-eastern corner of ward No. V and then northwards along the eastern boundary of ward No. V.</p>	2
Ward VI		

Number of ward.	Description of boundaries.	Number of street frontages.
Ward VII	North.—From the northern end of North cotton road western edge eastwards along the railway compound wall following the southern boundaries of wards Nos. V and VI up to junction with the sea.	1
	East.—From the above point southwards along the beach up to where Victoria street drains across the sea.	
	South.—From the above point westwards along the northern boundary of ward No. I up to where it meets the western edge of Percin street, then northwards along the western edge of Percin street crossing Great cotton road and continuing southwards along the western edge of French Chapel road to meet Railway station road, thence westwards and south-westwards along the northern and western edges of Railway station road up to its junction with Great cotton road, thence westwards along the northern edge of Great cotton road crossing Salt pen railway siding and continuing west along the northern edge of Great cotton road up to Vallabhai wall.	
	West.—From the last-named point northwards along the portions of the eastern boundaries of wards Nos. III and IV up to northern end of North cotton road western edge.	
Ward VIII	North.—From the Salt pen railway siding level crossing of Great cotton road eastwards along the southern edge of Great cotton road up to the point where it meets the western edge of the Railway station road and thence along the southern boundary of Ward No. VII up to its junction with the French Chapel road.	2
	East.—From the above point southwards along the western edge of French Chapel road and Percin street up to the southern edge of Victoria street.	
	South.—From the last-named point westwards along the northern boundary of ward No. I up to Salt pen railway siding level crossing of Victoria street.	
	West.—From the above point northwards along the eastern boundary of ward No. III up to Salt pen railway siding level crossing of Great cotton road.	

No. 1826.—The following collection of the Government of India is republished. —

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 31st September 1917.

CONTAMINATED—RECOVERIES.

No. 1828.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 33, 34 and 35 (1) of the Contaminated Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to amend the Contaminated Code, 1912, in the manner set forth below. —

For section 142 of the Contaminated Code, 1912, the following sections shall be substituted, namely: —

"142. Whoever begins, continues or completes the erection or re-erecting of any building, without giving the notice required by sub-section (1) of section 95, or in contravention of an order of the Contaminated authority, releasing sanction or of any dispensation issued in writing by such authority under the said sub-section, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

"143. (a) Whoever fails to comply with any notice issued under sub-section (1) of section 95 or under any other section of this chapter, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and in the case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine not exceeding five rupees for every day after the first in regard to which he is convicted of having persisted in the failure.

No. 1874.—Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of 9-13 of an acre of land in ward B. No. 773-A of Sholinghar village, Walsajpet taluk, North Arcot District, specified in notification No. 561 published on page 178-179 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, Local 10th March 1917, as required for a public road.

No. 1875.—Under sub-section (1) of section 49 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of the land above in the following schedule being a

portion of the land specified in the schedule to notification No. 1274 published on pages 322 to 323 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 23d November 1955, as required for the formation of a road from Anakkondallur to Surkulam in the South Arcot District.

References

Description of land, wet or dry, open or wooded, with or without palm trees or palm-like shrubs.	Name of owner or occupier.	Residence of the land withdrawn from the operation.	Fitted to be withdrawn.
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Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 27(10), 1871–1883. doi:10.1177/0886260512450006

Sex, Age, No. of O.	Identification	Days	Measurements	Notes, description of load; size, shape, weight, contents, location of load; water, temperature, exposure to load.	Remarks
1	1	1	1	1	1

ACQUISITION OF LISTS

§ 8. 1972.—Under section 2 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and amounting 48 acres, do hereby vest in the State of Mysore, for the purpose of the Mysore State Road, and, under section 3 and 4, the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the hotel is kept in the office of the Deputy Taxidist of Vinson and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

References

Description of land, well or spring, lease or proceeds, with survey or plat attached	Status of water or springs.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
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Pharyngodon, *discheri*, Fremont 1843, *Reproduction of the*

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§ 30. 1928.—Under section 9 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government is pleased hereby to declare that the land situate in the following schedule and measuring 0.672 of an acre, be the same a public use or use, or needed for public purposes, to wit, for a children's school, and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bawal, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramrod, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

References

Description of food, wet or dry, mean or particular, with or without possible number.	Name of owner or manager.	Brand name of the food applied to the label, e.g.,	No label on the label, e.g.,
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Samuel Hilditch, Samuel Hilditch, Hilditch Hilditch Hilditch

Each bird, weekly	The HarVie the Eggs of	North, east, south and west, rounded mean	4000 8 1/2
	Round.	west and, " " "	

No. 1074.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 7,311½ square feet, in the name a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a road and a park in Paripaliam municipality; and, under sections 3 and 4, the Tahsildar of Paripaliam is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Paripaliam and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or dry, town or panchayat, with survey or panchayat number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madhav district, Paripaliam taluk, Kankarapatti village.			
North, nature panchayat, S. E. No. 1009, T.S. No. 1009.	S. Panchayati Gnanan.	North, public lane T.S. No. 2110, west, T.S. No. 1009, south, T.S. No. 1009, west, T.S. No. 1009.	60, 77½
Do. and T.S. No. 1010.	Do.	North, public lane T.S. No. 1010, west, T.S. No. 1010, south, T.S. No. 1010, west, T.S. No. 1010.	100
Do. and T.S. No. 1011.	Shree Thirupathi Sankar, aged 30 years, son of Sankar and Thirupathi Sankar, and Thirupathi Sankar, aged 30 years, son of Sankar and Thirupathi Sankar.	North and east, public lane, T.S. No. 1011; south, T.S. No. 1011, west, T.S. No. 1011.	1,400
Do. and T.S. No. 1012.	Shree Sankar.	North, ancestral land; south, Thirupathi Sankar, public lane, T.S. No. 1012; west, T.S. No. 1012, east, T.S. No. 1012.	2,327
Do. and T.S. No. 1013.	Do.	North, T.S. No. 1013, west, T.S. No. 1013, south, public lane, T.S. No. 1013, west, T.S. No. 1013.	50
Do. and T.S. No. 1014.	Shree Sankar Sankar.	North, ancestral land; south, T.S. No. 1014; west, T.S. No. 1014, east, T.S. No. 1014.	240
Do. and T.S. No. 1015.	Shree Sankar Sankar.	North, ancestral land; south, T.S. No. 1015; west, T.S. No. 1015, east, T.S. No. 1015.	70
Do. and T.S. No. 1016.	Shree Sankar Sankar.	North, ancestral land; south, T.S. No. 1016; west, T.S. No. 1016, east, T.S. No. 1016.	30½
Do. and T.S. No. 1017.	Shree Sankar Sankar.	North, ancestral land; south, T.S. No. 1017; west, T.S. No. 1017, east, T.S. No. 1017.	7,311½

No. 1075.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3½ acres, in the name a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a survey ground in Paripaliam and Kankarapatti villages; and, under sections 3 and 4, the Tahsildar of Paripaliam is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Paripaliam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or dry, town or panchayat, with survey or panchayat number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madhav district, Kankarapatti taluk, Kankarapatti village.			
North, dry, S. E. No. 1009.	Shree Sankar Sankar.	North, S. No. 1009 and 1010; east, S. No. 1009 and 1010; south, S. No. 1009 and 1010; west, S. No. 1009 and 1010.	3½
Madhav district, Kankarapatti taluk, Kankarapatti village.			
North, dry, S. E. No. 1010.	Shree Sankar Sankar.	North, S. No. 1010 and 1011; east, S. No. 1010 and 1011; south, S. No. 1010 and 1011; west, S. No. 1010 and 1011.	3½
Madhav district, Kankarapatti taluk, Kankarapatti village.			
North, dry, S. E. No. 1011.	Shree Sankar Sankar.	North, S. No. 1011 and 1012; east, S. No. 1011 and 1012; south, S. No. 1011 and 1012; west, S. No. 1011 and 1012.	3½
Madhav district, Kankarapatti taluk, Kankarapatti village.			
North, dry, S. E. No. 1012.	Shree Sankar Sankar.	North, S. No. 1012 and 1013; east, S. No. 1012 and 1013; south, S. No. 1012 and 1013; west, S. No. 1012 and 1013.	3½
Madhav district, Kankarapatti taluk, Kankarapatti village.			
North, dry, S. E. No. 1013.	Shree Sankar Sankar.	North, S. No. 1013 and 1014; east, S. No. 1013 and 1014; south, S. No. 1013 and 1014; west, S. No. 1013 and 1014.	3½
Madhav district, Kankarapatti taluk, Kankarapatti village.			
North, dry, S. E. No. 1014.	Shree Sankar Sankar.	North, S. No. 1014 and 1015; east, S. No. 1014 and 1015; south, S. No. 1014 and 1015; west, S. No. 1014 and 1015.	3½

No. 1076.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3½ acres, in the name a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a road in Paripaliam and Kankarapatti villages; and, under sections 3 and 4, the Tahsildar of Paripaliam is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed Go to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A place of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Department Office, Tirukkovilam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Result of the LSC

[illegible]

perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take orders for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Stationary Deputy Exhibitor of Mangalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Science: 10

Quarter of land, out of dry, more at percolation, with surface of subsoil vertical.	Name of owner or occupier	Extent of the land registered to be taken up.	Form to be taken of.
South Eastern Railway Company's estate, Felton village.			
Dep. S. No. 102 B ..	Andrews Street ..	North, S. No. 40-1-1 ; west and south, S. Nos. 40-2, 40-3, 40-4, 40-5, 40-6, 40-7, 40-8, 40-9, 40-10, 40-11, 40-12, 40-13, 40-14, 40-15, 40-16, 40-17, 40-18, 40-19, 40-20, 40-21, 40-22, 40-23, 40-24, 40-25, 40-26, 40-27, 40-28, 40-29, 40-30, 40-31, 40-32, 40-33, 40-34, 40-35, 40-36, 40-37, 40-38, 40-39, 40-40, 40-41, 40-42, 40-43, 40-44, 40-45, 40-46, 40-47, 40-48, 40-49, 40-50, 40-51, 40-52, 40-53, 40-54, 40-55, 40-56, 40-57, 40-58, 40-59, 40-60, 40-61, 40-62, 40-63, 40-64, 40-65, 40-66, 40-67, 40-68, 40-69, 40-70, 40-71, 40-72, 40-73, 40-74, 40-75, 40-76, 40-77, 40-78, 40-79, 40-80, 40-81, 40-82, 40-83, 40-84, 40-85, 40-86, 40-87, 40-88, 40-89, 40-90, 40-91, 40-92, 40-93, 40-94, 40-95, 40-96, 40-97, 40-98, 40-99, 40-100, 40-101, 40-102, 40-103, 40-104, 40-105, 40-106, 40-107, 40-108, 40-109, 40-110, 40-111, 40-112, 40-113, 40-114, 40-115, 40-116, 40-117, 40-118, 40-119, 40-120, 40-121, 40-122, 40-123, 40-124, 40-125, 40-126, 40-127, 40-128, 40-129, 40-130, 40-131, 40-132, 40-133, 40-134, 40-135, 40-136, 40-137, 40-138, 40-139, 40-140, 40-141, 40-142, 40-143, 40-144, 40-145, 40-146, 40-147, 40-148, 40-149, 40-150, 40-151, 40-152, 40-153, 40-154, 40-155, 40-156, 40-157, 40-158, 40-159, 40-160, 40-161, 40-162, 40-163, 40-164, 40-165, 40-166, 40-167, 40-168, 40-169, 40-170, 40-171, 40-172, 40-173, 40-174, 40-175, 40-176, 40-177, 40-178, 40-179, 40-180, 40-181, 40-182, 40-183, 40-184, 40-185, 40-186, 40-187, 40-188, 40-189, 40-190, 40-191, 40-192, 40-193, 40-194, 40-195, 40-196, 40-197, 40-198, 40-199, 40-200, 40-201, 40-202, 40-203, 40-204, 40-205, 40-206, 40-207, 40-208, 40-209, 40-210, 40-211, 40-212, 40-213, 40-214, 40-215, 40-216, 40-217, 40-218, 40-219, 40-220, 40-221, 40-222, 40-223, 40-224, 40-225, 40-226, 40-227, 40-228, 40-229, 40-230, 40-231, 40-232, 40-233, 40-234, 40-235, 40-236, 40-237, 40-238, 40-239, 40-240, 40-241, 40-242, 40-243, 40-244, 40-245, 40-246, 40-247, 40-248, 40-249, 40-250, 40-251, 40-252, 40-253, 40-254, 40-255, 40-256, 40-257, 40-258, 40-259, 40-260, 40-261, 40-262, 40-263, 40-264, 40-265, 40-266, 40-267, 40-268, 40-269, 40-270, 40-271, 40-272, 40-273, 40-274, 40-275, 40-276, 40-277, 40-278, 40-279, 40-280, 40-281, 40-282, 40-283, 40-284, 40-285, 40-286, 40-287, 40-288, 40-289, 40-290, 40-291, 40-292, 40-293, 40-294, 40-295, 40-296, 40-297, 40-298, 40-299, 40-300, 40-301, 40-302, 40-303, 40-304, 40-305, 40-306, 40-307, 40-308, 40-309, 40-310, 40-311, 40-312, 40-313, 40-314, 40-315, 40-316, 40-317, 40-318, 40-319, 40-320, 40-321, 40-322, 40-323, 40-324, 40-325, 40-326, 40-327, 40-328, 40-329, 40-330, 40-331, 40-332, 40-333, 40-334, 40-335, 40-336, 40-337, 40-338, 40-339, 40-340, 40-341, 40-342, 40-343, 40-344, 40-345, 40-346, 40-347, 40-348, 40-349, 40-350, 40-351, 40-352, 40-353, 40-354, 40-355, 40-356, 40-357, 40-358, 40-359, 40-360, 40-361, 40-362, 40-363, 40-364, 40-365, 40-366, 40-367, 40-368, 40-369, 40-370, 40-371, 40-372, 40-373, 40-374, 40-375, 40-376, 40-377, 40-378, 40-379, 40-380, 40-381, 40-382, 40-383, 40-384, 40-385, 40-386, 40-387, 40-388, 40-389, 40-390, 40-391, 40-392, 40-393, 40-394, 40-395, 40-396, 40-397, 40-398, 40-399, 40-400, 40-401, 40-402, 40-403, 40-404, 40-405, 40-406, 40-407, 40-408, 40-409, 40-410, 40-411, 40-412, 40-413, 40-414, 40-415, 40-416, 40-417, 40-418, 40-419, 40-420, 40-421, 40-422, 40-423, 40-424, 40-425, 40-426, 40-427, 40-428, 40-429, 40-430, 40-431, 40-432, 40-433, 40-434, 40-435, 40-436, 40-437, 40-438, 40-439, 40-440, 40-441, 40-442, 40-443, 40-444, 40-445, 40-446, 40-447, 40-448, 40-449, 40-450, 40-451, 40-452, 40-453, 40-454, 40-455, 40-456, 40-457, 40-458, 40-459, 40-460, 40-461, 40-462, 40-463, 40-464, 40-465, 40-466, 40-467, 40-468, 40-469, 40-470, 40-471, 40-472, 40-473, 40-474, 40-475, 40-476, 40-477, 40-478, 40-479, 40-480, 40-481, 40-482, 40-483, 40-484, 40-485, 40-486, 40-487, 40-488, 40-489, 40-490, 40-491, 40-492, 40-493, 40-494, 40-495, 40-496, 40-497, 40-498, 40-499, 40-500, 40-	

Kr. 1978.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3.96 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for local land quarry; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Sub-Collector, Bernabey, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector, Tirumakur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

References

Description of insect, bird or type, insect or mammal, with country or province (State)	Name of owner or collector	Dimensions of the head captured in the index sp.	Future to be taken up.
Previously stored, Kompong Som, Sihanoukville village			
Dog, 6. No. 2.0	151. Pongpang Kothay	Head, 6. No. 416.5 and 417.5 of Kompong Som, 6. No. 416.5 and 417.5 of Kompong Som, 6. No. 4 of Kompong Som, 6. No. 3.1 and 6 of Kompong Som.	100 100

SOMERSET.			
Description of land, wet or dry, town or possibly, with survey or plan of the same.	Name of owner or occupier.	Extent of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Small tenement houses, regular laid, Kenton village.</i>			
Wm. & Wm. T. D.	Charles Douglas Rogers	North, 6 ft. 1-2 ft. ; west, 6 ft. 1-2 ft. ; south, 6 ft. 1-2 ft. ; west, 6 ft. 1-2 ft. ; south, 6 ft. 1-2 ft. ;	0-00
Do. No. 74 E.	A. V. J. J. J. J.	North, 6 ft. 1-2 ft. ; south, 6 ft. 1-2 ft. ; west, 6 ft. 1-2 ft. ; south, 6 ft. 1-2 ft. ;	0-00
Do. No. 74 E.	Low Price	North, 6 ft. 1-2 ft. ; south, 6 ft. 1-2 ft. ; west, 6 ft. 1-2 ft. ; south, 6 ft. 1-2 ft. ;	0-00
Total			0-00

5a. 1883.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1883, the Government Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and amounting to 15 of an acre, for the purpose of a public road, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the main road from the town to the town, and, under sections 6 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Salem, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take action for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Salem, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SOMERSET.			
Description of land, wet or dry, town or possibly, with survey or plan of the same.	Name of owner or occupier.	Extent of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Small tenement houses, regular laid, Tenand village.</i>			
Part of section 6, No. 74 E.	Mr. J. J. J. J.	North, 6 ft. 1-2 ft. ; south, 6 ft. 1-2 ft. ; west, 6 ft. 1-2 ft. ; south, 6 ft. 1-2 ft. ;	0-00
Do. No. 74 E.	Mr. J. J. J. J.	North, 6 ft. 1-2 ft. ; south, 6 ft. 1-2 ft. ; west, 6 ft. 1-2 ft. ; south, 6 ft. 1-2 ft. ;	0-00
Do. No. 74 E.	Mr. J. J. J. J.	North, 6 ft. 1-2 ft. ; south, 6 ft. 1-2 ft. ; west, 6 ft. 1-2 ft. ; south, 6 ft. 1-2 ft. ;	0-00
Total			0-00

5a. 1884.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1884, the Government Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and amounting to 15 of an acre, for the purpose of a public road, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a channel, and, under sections 6 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chayray, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take action for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chayray, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SOMERSET.			
Description of land, wet or dry, town or possibly, with survey or plan of the same.	Name of owner or occupier.	Extent of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Small tenement houses, regular laid, River village.</i>			
Part of section 6, No. 74 E.	Mr. J. J. J. J.	North, 6 ft. 1-2 ft. ; south, 6 ft. 1-2 ft. ; west, 6 ft. 1-2 ft. ; south, 6 ft. 1-2 ft. ;	0-00
Do. No. 74 E.	Mr. J. J. J. J.	North, 6 ft. 1-2 ft. ; south, 6 ft. 1-2 ft. ; west, 6 ft. 1-2 ft. ; south, 6 ft. 1-2 ft. ;	0-00
Do. No. 74 E.	Mr. J. J. J. J.	North, 6 ft. 1-2 ft. ; south, 6 ft. 1-2 ft. ; west, 6 ft. 1-2 ft. ; south, 6 ft. 1-2 ft. ;	0-00
Total			0-00

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2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Tax collector, Burlington, and may be examined at any time during office hours.

Discussion

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NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS

Under rule 22 (a) of the revised election rules, M.R.S. Madhava Chappann Gura has been duly elected as a member to the Solari municipality, Solari division.

Solari Collector's Office,
27th September 1917.

J. M. YERING,
Collector.

Under section 10 of the District Municipalities Act, IV of 1884, M.R.S. Maragappa Madhaya Kannaappa Madhaya Aravali has been duly elected as a member of the Conjeram municipality in the district of Chingleput.

Chingleput Collector's Office
27th September 1917.

J. F. ERTANT,
Collector.

M.R.S. Edihal Kannaia Telappa Kani Moyas Raji Sahib Babudor has been duly elected as a member of the Telicherry Taluk Board.

Belahar Collector's Office,
27th September 1917.

F. E. EVANS,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards' Act of 1884, M.R.S. Dattar Sahib, Sahib Gura and Kondappa Subbarani Sahib Gura have been duly elected as members of the Solari Taluk Board.

Solari Collector's Office,
28th September 1917.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Collector.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, Sivaswami Annai-ai Sahib has been duly elected as a member of the Vaniyambadi municipality in the district of North Arcot.

North Arcot Collector's Office,
28th September 1917.

Under section 14 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, M.R.S. Thosani Manaswami Nayudu Aravali of Nannampalayam has been duly elected as a member of the Chappara Taluk Board in the district of North Arcot.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, IV of 1884, Sivaswami Sahib Babudor has been duly elected as a member of the Vaniyambadi municipality in the district of North Arcot.

North Arcot Collector's Office,
28th September 1917.

J. N. ROY,
Collector.

Under section 14 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, M.R.S. Netha Perumanna Vijayamudi Reddy of Vengaloor has been duly elected as a member of the Adityapur Taluk Board in the district of Tellicherry.

Vengaloor Collector's Office,
29th September 1917.

J. GRAY,
Acting Collector.

Under rule 22 of the rules for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards, M.R.S. Sree Govindan Venkata Vijaya Govindaraja Gura and M.R.S. Venkataswami Venkata Kannaasoo Panchala Gura are declared to have been duly elected as members of the Vengaloor Taluk Board. To take effect from 1st October 1917.

Vengaloor Collector's Office,
29th September 1917.

H. A. E. VERNON,
Acting Collector.

Under section 10 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.S. G. Yashwanth Sahib Aravali has been appointed, by election, as Vice-President of the Perambalur Taluk Board.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act 1884, M.R.S. Gopalaji Venkata Sahib Aravali, R.A. Panchay, Perambalur, has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Aravampalayam Board by the Perambalur Taluk Board.

Perambalur District Board's Office,
29th September 1917.

B. M. V. USMAN,
President.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 103 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, the President, District Board, Coimbatore, hereby appoints M.R.S. Nagappa Aravampalayam Aravampalayam Aravali to be a member of the Coimbatore Taluk Board in place of M.R.S. F. Srinivasulu Madhaya Aravali, transferred out of the jurisdiction of the taluk board.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 189 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1904, the President, District Board, hereby appoints M.R. Hy. L. Srinivas Ayyar Arangal, s.s., to be a member of the Pudukkottai Taluk Board in place of M.R. Hy. V. Sambasiva Reddy Arangal, transferred out of the jurisdiction of the taluk board.

Cuddalore District Board's Office,
23rd September 1917.

M. KACHMACHAL,
President.

The President, District Board, Kuttam, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 189 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, hereby appoints M.R. Hy. S. S. Ramaswami Ayyar Arangal, s.s., Tahsildar, Wandigum taluk, and M.R. Hy. Madhavan. Sengunur Nayudu Gura, Tahsildar, Sengunur taluk, to be members of the Sengunur Taluk Board.

Kuttam District Board's Office,
23rd September 1917.

The President, District Board, Kuttam, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 189 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, hereby appoints M.R. Hy. Kancha-raja Varkalaappaya Parthala Gura, s.s., Tahsildar, Kuttam taluk, to be a member of the Kuttam Taluk Board.

Kuttam District Board's Office,
16th September 1917.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, M.R. Hy. Raj. Veender Karan Varkala Reddi Nayudu Gura, s.s., s.s., has been appointed by election as a member of the Kuttam District Board by the Kuttam Taluk Board.

Kuttam District Board's Office,
27th September 1917.

A. T. G. CAMPBELL,
President.

The President, District Board, South Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 189 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904, hereby appoints M.R. Hy. Srinivasan Reddy Arangal of Pallavaram to be a member of the Chidambaram Taluk Board.

South Arcot District Board's Office,
20th September 1917.

J. K. LANCASHIRE,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 189 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1904, the President, District Board, Vinnagadam, hereby appoints M.R. Hy. Sriyan. Kattumbaray Parthala Gura s.s. M.R. Hy. M. Srinivasan Parthala Gura to be a member of the Vinnagadam Taluk Board.

Vinnagadam District Board's Office,
20th September 1917.

H. A. B. VERNON,
President.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-A
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

We 413

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 2, 1917.

[Plating, 6 pages]

Malagasinm Translations of Notifications by Government

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

(Plague, 3)

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argd. sp. *gemma*.

வாழ்க வளமுடன்! எல்லாருக்கும் நன்றி.

(A true translation.)

KERALA VARMA.

Malayalam Translator to Government. "



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority

No. 42.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 2, 1917. [Part, 1 a. 4 p.

Part I-B.—Educational.

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HOME DEPARTMENT. (Education.)

APPOINTMENTS.

Commenced, September 25, 1917.

No. 107.—Mr. Mahadeva Stuart Hatcher Thompson, Assistant Inspector of European and Training schools, in and as Inspector of European and Training schools, in the Provincial Educational Service, viz Mr. J. H. Melville and during the absence of Mr. H. A. Han on parole leave or until further orders.

No. 108.—Mr. Donald L. Lobo to act as Assistant Inspector of European and Training schools in the month of October, viz Mr. M. H. Thompson on other duty or until further orders.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Commenced, October 2, 1917.

No. 109.—Authors, publishers and others who may desire to present works to the British Museum are informed that the Registrar of Books, Madras, will arrange to forward presentation copies to the Trustees of the British Museum. Cases or parcels of books intended for deposit should be addressed to the Trustees of the British Museum, care of the Registrar of Books, Madras, accompanied by a letter stating the contents and requesting the Registrar to forward the same or parcels.

E. KANACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Acting Inspector of Schools, F.M. Ciocha, is pleased to grant leave leave for one month from the 2nd September 1917 to from the date of leaving to M. H. S. T. Vaidyanathan Ayyar, Sub-Inspector of Schools, acting in the Madras range, and to place the Supervisor of Government Schools, Madras, in charge of the office of the Sub-Inspector of Schools, Madras range, in addition to his own duties during the absence of M. H. S. T. Vaidyanathan Ayyar on leave or until further orders.

Madras, 2nd September 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the Special Test Examinations will be held on Monday the 10th of October 1917 and eight following days. The statement below shows the hour at which each question paper will be given and consequently the time when each candidate for the respective tests should be present.—

Date.	Hours.	Subjects.	Tests.
Monday, October 9th.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Elements of Vinyas and Vaidi Systems and the Special Parts Code (with books). The Vinyas, Jambhikar and Kaima Systems (with books).	Exercises Test, Higher and Lower Grades. Exercises Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
Tuesday, October 10th.	10 a.m. to 12 noon 12 noon to 2 p.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Elements of Vinyas and Vaidi Systems—General Principles. The Civil Procedure Code, the Limitation Act and the Rules of Practice (with books). Detailed data and Regulations—General Principles. The Civil Procedure Code, the Limitation Act and the Rules of Practice (with books).	Exercises Test, Higher and Lower Grades. Civil Judicial Test. Exercises Test, Higher and Lower Grades. Civil Judicial Test.
Wednesday, October 11th.	10 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.	The Criminal Act and the Magistrate's Instructions Act. Sitting Orders of the Board of Examiners—General Principles. The Transfer of Property Act. Sitting Orders of the Board of Examiners—Detailed applications (with books). The Provincial Judiciary Act—General Principles.	Civil Judicial Test. Exercises Test, Higher and Lower Grades. Civil Judicial Test. Exercises Test, Higher and Lower Grades. Civil Judicial Test.
Thursday, October 12th.	10 a.m. to 12 noon 12 noon to 2 p.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.	The Civil Appeals Code (with books). The Indian Evidence Act. The Indian Evidence Act—General Principles. Sitting Orders of the Board of Examiners—Detailed applications (with books). The Indian Evidence Act—Detailed applications (with books). Detailed Instructions.	Jail Test. General Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades. Civil Judicial Test. Jail Test. Civil Judicial Test. General Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
Friday, October 13th.	10 a.m. to 12 noon 12 noon to 2 p.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.	The Provincial Judiciary Act—Detailed applications (with books). The Indian Penal Code. The Indian Penal Code—General Principles. The Vaidi Act, the Civil Procedure Act and the Civil Evidence Act—General Principles. The Criminal Procedure Code—Detailed applications (with books). The Vaidi Act, the Civil Procedure Act and the Civil Evidence Act—Detailed applications (with books).	Civil Judicial Test. Jail Test. General Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades. Civil Judicial Test. Jail Test. General Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades. Civil Judicial Test.
Saturday, October 14th.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Code of Criminal Procedure—General Principles. The Code of Criminal Procedure—Detailed applications (with books).	General Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades. General Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
Sunday, October 15th.	10 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Civil Appeals Code, the Limitation Act and the Rules of Practice (with books). The Civil Appeals Code (with books).	General Test. General Test.
Tuesday, October 16th.	10 a.m. to 12 noon 12 noon to 2 p.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.	Translation from English into Vernacular. Translation from Vernacular into English. Translation from Vernacular into English. Translation from Vernacular into English.	Translation Test, Lower Grades. Translation Test, Higher Grades. Translation Test, Lower Grades. Translation Test, Higher Grades.
Wednesday, October 17th.	10 a.m. to 8 p.m.	Dictation—writing.	Dictation—writing Test.

5. Attention is drawn to the following rules:—

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and, in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes or socks if they are those of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn also.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without finally giving up his answer papers.

(4) Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room, and the consequences reported to the Commissioners.

(5) Any candidate who does not behave properly towards the Chief and Assistant Superintendents of the examination or is suspected of having had recourse to subterfuge of any kind, so as to have his examination invalidated, and also to be detected from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioners for each term of years at the Commissioners may think fit; or, if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the creditworthiness of the results, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his success or failure being determined on the results of such re-examination.

(6) No candidate will, on any account, be allowed to take into the examination room slates, books, notes, scraps of papers of any kind. [In the case of candidates, however, writing up for the Account, Law, Civil Practice, Criminal Judicial, and Revenue Tests, the use of books will be allowed in answering certain questions.] Any one detected in the violation of this rule, or having recourse to any unfair practices, will be removed from the room, and the consequences reported to the Commissioners.

(7) Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendents must submit a written Declaration, through the Superintendents, giving full particulars in regard to themselves and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fee. The answer papers of such candidates will not be raised unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to an oversight.

(8) Candidates desiring to change their place of examination without previous permission, or appearing at any other place than the one at which they ought to have appeared according to the notice published in the Gazette, must not expect to have their papers raised or their results published. In all cases where permission has been granted, the Commissioner is empowered to order procuring the change should be preferred for the convenience of the Superintendents.

(9) A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer papers. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will pause for some instant, but will not so soon leave his place.

(10) Any papers sent up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued.

(11) Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

(12) Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ink or papers on the floor. All "spare" papers, &c., should be left on the desk where the candidate has been writing.

Office of the Chief, for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 17th September 1917.

NOTICE TO HONORARY COMMISSIONERS.

Candidates for the coming Special Test Examinations are informed that they will have to sit for the examinations at the Fourth Room, Chenchery. A copy of the manual that will be posted at the entrance to the Fourth Room on Friday the 15th October 1917, and the candidates are expected to learn their register numbers from this list. No hall-tickets will be issued.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

ASSISTANT EXAMINERS—PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS—MARCH 1918.

Notes.

Applications are invited for appointment to Assistant Examinerships in the coming Public Examinations in connection with the secondary school-leaving certificates.

Persons who already applied on a previous occasion should submit applications of every three who were appointed Examiners or Assistant Examiners before may need to applications.

Applications should be sent addressed to the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras. They should not be made, either personally or in writing, to the President or his place of the Board for the Award of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates. The applications of persons failing to comply with this rule will run the risk of being disregarded. Candidates by applicants for vacancies will be regarded with disfavour.

Applications should be made not at more than in the accompanying form (please print). Applications should reach the office not later than the 15th October 1917. No meeting letters—official or semi-official—are to be sent along with them.

Applicants not selected will not receive any reply to their effect.

Application for an Honorary Membership—Public Examination (S.E.I.C.), 1918.

1. Name.
2. Residence—Designate (in full) of office held at present.
(Is a teacher, whether principal or assistant (school), or a student or lecturer (university high school).
Give name of the particular institution and the rank or position (first, second or third year) in which you are at present doing it.
3. Address.
4. College or subject where educated.
5. Honorary or other degrees, if any.
(In the case of graduation, the subject and class in which the degree was taken should be given (with dates).
Honorary membership of institutions, if any, should be similarly stated in the application.
P.B.—Honorary membership or awards will not be returned.
6. Papers and subjects taught by applicant. Date.
7. If applicant has been so qualified, or is at present so qualified, whether assistant or assistant lecturer, the particular institutions, subjects and year.
8. Subject or subjects in which applicant is prepared to examine. (Not more than two subjects should be mentioned.)
9. References, if any, recommending the applicant.
The official testimonials (in full) of the person recommending should be given.
10. Remarks, if any.

Signature

Date

1917.

(By order)

Signature of applicant.

Office of the Comm. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 19th September 1917.

D. A. HOSBAY,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION.

S.A. (HONORARY) DOCTOR EXAMINATIONS.

I. *Branch 1a—Medieval and Modern Science.*

(a) The following revised syllabus of European Philosophy and notes thereto published as page 425 of Volume I of the Calendar, 1917, have been approved by the Syndicate.

For Aristotle Philosophy (7).	Translations to Spinoza (3).
The Republic and Sophist (4).	Spinoza (7).
Geometrical Elements (3).	Locke (7).
Plato (6).	Bacon (6).
Aristotle (8).	Descartes (6).
Stoic, Epicurean and Cynic (3).	Spinoza (6).
Neo-Platonism (7).	Kant (6).
The Philosophy of the Middle Ages (7).	Descartes to Hegel (6).
Philosophical Writings of the Renaissance (3).	Hegel (6).
Descartes (7).	Philosophy after Hegel (6).

Notes.—The papers or despatches are offered as an approximate indication of the number of days which, in a course of study over 120 hours, will be suitably be given in the respective periods or lectures or lectures recommended.

(b) The following revised scheme of reading suggested but in no sense prescribed, in connection with the respective subjects of examination have been approved by the Syndicate (vide pages 425 to 430 of Volume I of the Calendar, 1917):—

- (1) Descartes: *Logic or the Methodology of Knowledge*.
Descartes: *Studies in Logical Theory*, chaps. 1-5, vii.
- (2) Kant: *Metaphysics of Morals*.
James: *Principles of Psychology*.
Ward: *Articulate Psychology* (Eng. Ed.).
Hollingdale: *Physiological Psychology*.
Social Psychology.
Body and Mind.
Article on 'Representation' (Eng. Ed.).
Egbert: *Hume's Personality*, abridged edition, chaps. 1-5.
- (3) Descartes: *Philosophy as a Logical Process* (in Descartes: *Studies in Logical Theory*).
Cassirer: *Philosophy of the Practical*.
Green: *Prolegomena to Ethics*, Bks. II and III.
Nietzsche: *The Eternal Values*, chaps. 1-5; et. C. et. C.
Hume: *Principles Ethics*, chaps. 1-5.
Bradley: *Appearance and Reality*, chap. xvi.
Muller: *Logic: Descriptive and Explanatory*.
Egbert: *Short History of Ethics*.
- (4) Hegel: *Student's History of Philosophy*.
Adams: *Development of Greek Philosophy*.
Development of Modern Philosophy.
Kant: *Modern Classical Philosophy*, pp. 281-337; 433-448.
Green: *What is Living and What is Dead of the Philosophy of Hegel*.

(5) A course of reading is under preparation and will be announced later.

R. S.

- (7) (a) *Hydrocarbons and Chondrogs Upasakada*.
Edwards's Vehicle Series.
Especially: Selections from Sanders's commentaries on the Upasakada, Satya and Usha.
- Devi:*
Philosophy of the Upasakada.
The System of the Vedas.
- (7) (2) is (a) *Course of reading* are under preparation and will be announced later.
- (7) (6) *Gives: Principles of Vedant Philosophy.*
Especially: Philosophical Theory of the State.
Satya: Political Thought from Epistemic to Today.
Devi: The Social Context.
- (7) (4) *Narasi: The Threshold of Religion.*
Jeyar: Introduction to the History of Religion.
Hoffing: Philosophy of Religion.
Isroch: Union in the Light of Present Science and Philosophy.
Wash: Problems in the Metaphysics of God and Man.
Saty: (Gives: God with Us.
Wash: Studies of India.
Calcutta and Madras: Selections from the Literature of Theism.
- (7) (7) *Satya: Elementary Experiments in Psychology.*
Devi: Textbook of Experimental Psychology.
Tilak: Experimental Psychology.
Saty: The New Psychology.
Wash: Psychology, vol. 1 and 2.

II. PART V—History and Economics.

The following syllabus in Economics has been approved by the Syndicate:—

Students will be required to show a clear understanding of economic principles by intelligent application of economic theory to Indian facts and problems.

General—The scope of economics. Relation of Economics to other Sciences. Methods of Economic enquiry, deductive and inductive (e.g. family budgets, village and city surveys, statistics).

Psychological Basis of Economics and Consumption—Classification of Wants, variability, Wants in relation to activities. Elastic and Inelastic Demand. Economic motives and types of consumption. Comparison of 'Utility' and 'Value'. Economic motives; the 'Economic Man'; influence of Family Status.

The Production of Wealth—Definition. Production as (a) Creation of new values, (b) Creation of exchange value. Classification. Production for Producer's use (a) Individual, (b) Social. Production for the Market.

Factors of Production—Natural forces and material, soil, sun, rain, minerals, etc. The Principles of Conservation. Material Capital (Classification of forms), sound and industrial capital. Human capital, (a) physical, (b) intellectual. Theory of population. Efficiency dependent on (a) individual physique, stamina, knowledge, skill, moral quality, (b) social conditions, e.g., social order, co-operation and division of labour. Methods of measuring past acquisitions of skill and knowledge (e.g. land, machinery, entrepreneurship, industrial education). New acquisitions (e.g., research and invention).

Characteristics of Modern Production—Scale (a) Individual Property, (b) Domestic, (c) Domestic (a) Manufacture, (b) Capitalism. First (a) Individual (producer and consumer), (b) joint, (c) individual employer and joint stock company, (d) Co-operation, (e) Collective (state and municipal). Specialisation, Concentration in agriculture, manufacturing, transport, commerce. Horizontal and vertical combination. Competition and Monopoly. Extent to which Indian industry possesses these characteristics.

Scope of Production—Economic Industries—Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry, Mining, etc. Monopoly. Laws of Diminishing Returns and Interest by Returns. Product and Consumer, local, international and international.

Value and Exchange—Origin and functions of money. Media of Exchange. Economic System and Standard. Functions of Banks. Fiduciary money and money substitutes. (Theory of money, bank notes, stamps, bills of exchange). Settlement of accounts, international and international. The Scope Indian Exchange. Indian Banking organisations.

Exchange Value—Theory of Value. Equilibrium between Demand and Supply. Market value and second value. Value in international trade. Cross, Comprehension, 'Value of Money' measures of prices; Quantity Theory; Cost and marginal Utility Theory. Variations in value of Money. Distribution of Wealth—The Flow of Land, First, Supply and Demand in Relation to Land. The Elasticity Law of Rent. Economic Rent, Customary Rent, Market Rent. The theory of Economic rent in India.

The Flow of Labour—(a) Wage—Supply and Demand in relation to Labour. Theories of Wages (a) Maximum substitution, (b) Standard of Life, (c) Marginal productivity. Combination of employer and employee in relation to wages.

(b) Science—Supply and demand in relation to acquired knowledge and skill, and exceptional ability.

The Flow of Capital Interest—Supply and Demand in relation to Capital. The accumulation of Capital. Conversion of capital from unproductive to specialised forms. Interest as incentive capital. Interest as investment. Capitalisation. Promotion.

The Flow of Enterprise Profit—Supply and Demand in relation to Business Organisation. Profit and the Entrepreneur. Great Risk of not industrial advantage.

The Flow of the State Tax—The necessity to collect and share in the product. Land, wages, etc., regarded as cost of production. How far these enter into price.

Revenue Policies of the State. Direct and Indirect Taxation. Local and Imperial Taxation. Methods of raising taxes. The Indian Budget. Loans. The Indian Debt.

Theories of Tariff. Tariff according to benefit, burden according to ability. Tariff for Revenue only. Incidence of Tariff.

Tariff and International Trade. Free Trade, Protection Imperial Preference, Protection of native industries, Tariff as part of a policy of national defence or aggrandisement. Commercial treaties.

The State and the Regulation of Industry. Factory Acts and the protection of the worker, Rural industries and its removal. Migration and emigration. State assistance of industry. Public ownership and control. State socialism.

R.A. DOUGLAS ECONOMICS.

Group (a)—Theory and Economics.

The following syllabus in Economics has been approved by the Syndicate:—

Students will be required to show a clear understanding of economic principles by intelligent application of economic theory to Indian facts and problems.

General.—The scope of Economics. Relation of Economics to other Sciences. Methods of Economic Enquiry, description and Inductive (e.g. family budgets, village and city surveys, statistics). History (in broad outline) of Economic thought.

Psychological Study of Economics and Consumption.—Classification of Wants, Satiability. Waste in relation to activities. Elastic and Inelastic Demand. Economic manning and types of Consumption. Conception of 'Utility' and 'Value'. Economic activities the 'Economic Man', influence of Family System.

The Production of Wealth. *Definition*.—Production as (a) creation of new value, (b) creation of exchange value. *Classification*. Production for Producer's use (a) Individual, (b) Social. Production for the Market.

Factors of Production. *Natural forces and materials*, soil, air, man, minerals, etc. The Principles of Conservation. *Mutual control* (Classification of Income, social and individual capital). *Income sources*, (a) physical, (b) intellectual. Theory of population. Efficiency dependent on (a) individual physique, mental knowledge, skill, moral quality, (b) social conditions, e.g. social order, co-operation and division of labour. Methods of conserving past acquisitions of skill and knowledge (e.g. hereditary occupations, apprenticeship, industrial education). New acquisitions (e.g. research and invention).

Classification of Modern Production.—Basis (a) Individual Property, (b) Control. Ownership (c) Monopoly, (d) Capitalism. *Forms* (a) Individual (partnership and sole trading), (b) paternal (individual employer and joint stock company), (c) Co-operation, (d) Collectivism (state and municipal) Socialism. Co-operation in agriculture, manufacturing, transport, commerce. Historical and Social reconstruction. Competition and Monopoly.

Noted in which Indian industry possesses these characteristics

Scope of Production.—*Extractive Industries*, Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry, Mining, etc., *Manufacture*. Laws of Limiting Returns and Increasing Returns. Domestic and Foreign, local, international and international. Money, credit and insurance as auxiliaries to production.

Monetary of Exchange.—Origin and Functions of money. Metallic Coinage. Functions of Banks. Fiduciary money and money substitutes (Treasury notes, bank notes, cheques, bills of exchange). The Hopec. Indian Exchange.

Exchange Value.—Theory of Value. Equilibrium between Demand and Supply. Market value and normal value. 'Value of Money' meanings of phrases. Variations in value of money.

Distribution of Wealth.—The Share of Land: Rent. Supply and Demand in relation to Land. The Ricardo Law of Rent. Economic Rent, Opportunity Cost, Sunk-cost. The sharing of Economic rent in India.

The Share of Labour.—(a) Wages. Supply and Demand in relation to Labour. Theories of Wages (a) Minimum subsistence, (b) Standard of life, (c) Marginal productivity. Classification of employees and employees in relation to wages.

(d) *Capital*.—Supply and Demand in relation to required knowledge and skill, and occupational ability.

The Share of Capital.—Interest.—Supply and Demand in relation to Capital. The accumulation of capital, Conversion of capital from unproductive to specialized forms. Interest on loanable capital, Interest on investment. Capitalism. Profitability.

The Share of Enterprise.—Profit.—Supply and Demand in relation to Economic Organization. Profit and the Entrepreneur.

The Share of the State.—Taxation.—The community as worker and share in the product. Taxes and Expenses of Government. Forms of Taxation. Protection and Free Trade.

(By order)

F. DEWBURY, B.A., LL.B.

Signature.

Seneca House, 5th September 1917.

THE MADRAS VETERINARY COLLEGE PROSPECTUS.

As there appears to be a falling off in the number of candidates for employment in Government service, it is hereby made known to the students of the Madras Veterinary College and of the prospects offered by a veterinary career, the following prospectus of the college is published for

general information. The rules of the college and the mode of the professional and the subordinate veterinary courses are liable to be altered if need requires at any time.

1. The college affords theoretical and practical instruction in subjects appertaining to the veterinary profession with the object of training men for service under Government, municipalities, local boards or private employers. The staff of the college consists of a Principal, an Assistant Principal, three lecturers, two assistant lecturers and a subordinate establishment. The responsibility for the discipline and management of the college is vested in the Principal who is under the control of Government in the Veterinary Department. Full clinical and other facilities are afforded to meet the educational requirements of students preparing for the diploma in Veterinary Science. A veterinary hospital, museum, library, showing flags and students' board are attached to the college.

2. Candidates are eligible for admission without distinction of caste or nationality. They must not be under 18 years of age at the commencement of the term for which admission is sought and in the absence of ordinary circumstances, no person over 32 years of age will be admitted as a first student. Students are admitted to the college by selection which will be made by the Principal. Applications for admission should be made in writing in the prescribed form provided, at the end, and they should be submitted as far as possible to the Principal not later than the 31st December of each year and should be accompanied by the following certificates:—

(a) of age,

(b) of physical fitness and moral character,

(c) that the applicant has passed the Matriculation Examination of an Indian University under the old regulations or that he has obtained 60 per cent of marks in English and 80 per cent in other subjects in the Indian Board Examination, except in the case of Europeans and Europeans who may be admitted, though unpassed, at the discretion of the Principal.

3. In the event of a candidate being selected, he will be issued with a special notice informing him of the particular day and hour when and the place at which he should present himself for personal selection. Candidates when admitted will be bound to be in possession for the first two months of the course and may be required if found to be not satisfactory.

4. Course and study and duration of instruction.—The course of study for the diploma ordinarily extends over three years. The students of each year's course form a separate class. The number of students in each class is ordinarily limited to 30. Government have temporarily raised this number to 40 for the first year commencing from 1916. Promotion from one class to another is made with reference to the results of the several examinations. A student who fails in the class examination for two consecutive years shall be removed from the college. The curriculum of instruction is as follows:—

(i) First year—

(1) Anatomy (up to Arthrology); (2) Elementary Chemistry; (3) Elementary Botany; (4) Medical Hygiene; (5) Handling of animals; (6) Elementary Therapeutics (Theoretical and Practical).

During this year students are given practical instruction in surgery, anatomy, handling, mating and castrating animals as well as in the nature of the instruments and appliances used in veterinary practice.

(ii) Second year—

(1) Anatomy (the whole, including Comparative Anatomy); (2) Physiology; (3) Hygiene (including Sanitation and Dietetics); (4) Principles of Horse-shoeing; (5) Therapeutics, Veterinary Medicine and Surgery; (6) General Anatomy and dissection in the case of ungulates and ruminants.

During this year students are engaged in clinical hospital practice and receive advanced instruction. They are also required to attend at the Furg and Pharmacy, to carry out dissections and to perform operations on the dead subject.

(iii) Third year—

(1) Veterinary Medicine; (2) Veterinary Surgery; (3) Diseases of dogs; (4) Operations Surgery; (5) Therapeutics (including Toxicology); (6) Meat and milk inspection; (7) Disorders of horses and geldings in domesticated animals.

During this year students are required to perform the duties of clinical clerk and dresser, to perform operations on dead subjects, and afterwards on living animals, to conduct post mortem examinations and generally to carry out practically all the duties appertaining to their profession. Students who hold the diploma in Agriculture are not required to attend the last year's course of study, but are enrolled in the subjects of both the first and second year courses at the end of their first year of attendance at the Veterinary College.

Students who have passed in Chemistry or Botany in the Intermediate at R.A. Schools may also sit at the course in Elementary Chemistry or Botany, as the case may be at the Veterinary College.

All students are required to undergo a course of education and gymnastics. A student sleeping himself without leave from a lecture or from a practical gymnastics or riding class is liable to be fined.

5. The Institute shall be free to all students who accept an agreement binding the student to serve Government for five years, if required, after completing their course in the college, satisfactorily. All others will be required to pay tuition fees in advance, of such sum as the rate of Rs. 500 per annum. A fee of Rs. 2 per term is also payable by each student, whether free or paying, to meet the cost of sports.

6. Government will grant thirty scholarships in each class annually, two of the monthly value of Rs. 20 each, which will be reserved for graduates of a University (preferably those who have taken a B.A. degree), and the remaining twenty-eight of the monthly value of Rs. 10 each, who they reserve the right to distribute the number at their own discretion. The number of scholarships in Rs. 10 per annum has been temporarily raised from 12 to 16 for five years commencing from 1916. Scholarships in the first year will be awarded by the Principal on the basis of the first annual examination. Scholarships in the second and third years are awarded on the basis of the monthly and annual examinations. A student already in the possession of a scholarship from a local body or a private person is not eligible for a Government scholarship. All scholarships are conditional on the good behaviour of the holder. Students who are at the

enjoyment of the Government scholarships are required to refund the amount which they have received as stipends and also to pay tuition fees at the rate of Rs. 400 per annum, if they leave the college without sanction or are expelled for misconduct.

7. *Term and holidays.*—Each year comprises two terms—a spring session from January to March and an autumn session from July to December. Tables of the dates and subjects of lectures to which both teachers and students should adhere will be posted on the notice board at the commencement of each term.

8. *Festivals and holidays.*—(1) In addition to the miscellaneous public holidays, the students are allowed the following religious and holidays:—

Hindu festival vacations (three months);

Muslim festival holidays (one week);

Christmas and Easter holidays (quarter).

Students are required to attend hospital duties in town during vacations.

(2) Leave of absence is granted by the Principal only. Scholarship-holders may, at the discretion of the Principal, be granted annual leave, with allowances, for not more than five days at a time or 15 days in the year, but no casual leave will be granted in substitution of other holidays with allowances. Any leave or leave of scholarship-holders amounting each leave for a month will be subject to stoppage of scholarship. Leave of absence in such case of illness will be recognized only on the production of a certificate from a duly qualified medical practitioner.

9. *Examinations.*—Examinations are conducted orally and are held annually in December in all the classes. For admission to the examination candidates must have studied at the college for each term or may be permitted and have attended at least three-fifths of the year's lectures and have done practical work in their respective classes.

10. *Diploma and certificate.*—A diploma as graduate in Veterinary Science is awarded to students who have gone through the full course of three years' study at the college and have passed the final examinations.

Each of the students are elected clinical clerks and preceptors and perform their duties satisfactorily or, in addition, awarded special certificate on passing the final examination.

11. *Accommodation.*—The board attached to the college provides accommodation for its students. Students are at liberty to make their own arrangements as to their board and lodging. A monthly rent of Rs. 1 for a single room in the new attachment and Rs. 1 for a single room and Rs. 15 for a double room, (i.e., a room accommodating two students) in the old block will be charged to each student who elects to take up his lodging in the college house.

12. *Subjects of students who pass out of the College.*—Graduates of the college are eligible for appointment at the following posts in the principal and subordinate service of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Madras Presidency.

	Rs.	%
Deputy Superintendents or Assistant Principal of the College as ..	200—25—100	
Senior Lecturers of the College as ..	150—	8—200
Veterinary Inspectors (first grade) as ..	100—	6—150
Do. (second grade) as ..	80—	5—100
Veterinary Assistants (first grade) as ..	75—	3—85
Do. (second grade) as ..	60—	4—75
Do. (third grade) as ..	50—	4—60

Note.—The intermediate figure in each case represents the amount of annual allowance.

Inspectors and Assistants employed in the college as lecturers or assistant lecturers will get a compensatory local allowance of Rs. 50 per annum.

Veterinary Assistants when holding independent charge of hospitals and dispensaries whether maintained by Government or by Local Boards and Municipalities will be paid a local allowance of Rs. 10 per annum each. While so employed, they will also be provided with free quarters or granted in lieu thereof a house-rent allowance not exceeding Rs. 8 per annum. Veterinary Assistants in charge of the hospitals and dispensaries at both stations and of the Minor Veterinary Dispensary at Mambachan are granted a local allowance of Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 according as they belong to the first two grades or to the third grade.

Directing Veterinary Assistants are paid a local allowance of Rs. 15 per annum each. The Junior Veterinary Assistants posted to the Mambachan Station and to the Nilgiris draw a local allowance of Rs. 10 a month in addition to a house allowance of Rs. 10.

All the above posts are pensionable. Veterinary graduates have, in addition, fair prospects of employment as Municipal Office Inspectors and as Sanitary Inspectors in charge of Veterinary dispensaries, established by local bodies, private proprietors and Native States. It will be the duty of the Principal to render all reasonable assistance to posted students in securing suitable employment.

Form of application for admission into the Madras Veterinary College.

(To be submitted to the Principal or to the B.A. Director of each post.)

- (1) Name of the candidate as full; (2) His occupation; (3) Name of the parent or guardian;
- (4) Residence; (5) Occupation of parent; (6) School and class last attended; (7) Highest examination passed and date of passing; (8) Veterinary studies; (9) Age; (10) Religion; (11) Whether Hindu (Brahmin or Non-Brahmin), Mohammedan, Native Christian, European or European, etc.;
- (12) Signature and date of birth; and (13) Candidate's present address.

Date of application.

Signature of the candidate.

N.B.—The application should be accompanied by the certificate (1) of age, (2) of physical fitness from a qualified medical practitioner and must show that the candidate has the local, village or office and (3) that the applicant has passed the Matriculation Examination of an Indian University.

under the old regulations or that he has obtained 45 per cent. of marks in English and 35 per cent. in other subjects in the School Final Examination, except in the case of Kannada and Kannadina who may be admitted, though suggested, at the discretion of the Principal.

Tatyasa, Madras, 11th September 1927.

D. A. D. AITCHISON, M.B.E., I.C.V.D.,
Principal, Madras Forestry College.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, ACCOUNTS BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

List of candidates who passed the Entrance Examination, Accounts Branch, Public Works Department, in accordance with Government of India Notification, No. 10 A.E., dated 19th June 1924.

Name.	Age.	Qualification.	Address.	Date of examination.
1. N. Anantham Ayer	28	Read Clerk	Public Works Department, No. 5 residence, Tirupathi, South Arcot Division.	Monday, 2nd Sep- tember 1927.
2. K. S. Dasabaiyer Ayer	30	Clerk	No. 11, American Bank Compound, Madras.	Do.
3. K. S. Manikantan	36	Do.	No. 4, Sathyanarayana Chetty Street, Kannayam, Madras.	Do.
4. A. S. Ponnusami Mudaliyar	32	Student	No. 11, Channarayana Street, Chetty, Sargamam.	Do.
5. P. A. Vasanthakumaran	28	Clerk	No. 10, P. Ramakrishna Ayer, Clerk, District Collector's Office, Madras Street, Madras.	Do.
6. S. Subramani	28	Teacher	S.P.O. High School, Tirupattur, Tiruchirappalli.	Do.
7. T. R. Vasanthakumaran	28	Clerk	Works Audit Office, Government Engineer's Office, Fort St. George, Madras.	Do.
8. A. Subramaniya Varma	37	Do.	No. 21, Raj Street, Tirupattur, Madras.	Do.
9. A. Subramaniya Pillai	28	Do.	Public Works Department, Sub-di- visional Office, Fort St. George, Madras.	Do.
10. V. R. Subramaniya Pillai	31	Do.	Government Engineer's Office, Fort St. George, Madras.	Do.
11. D. Subramaniya	35	Do.	Executive Engineer's Office, Public Works Department, North Presi- dency Division, Madras.	Do.

College of Engineering, Madras,
15th September 1927.

W. H. JAMES,
Principal.

SPECIAL GYMNASIUM CLASS, TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SARDARPET.

Admission to the Special Gymnasium Class attached to the Teachers' College is open to any candidate who has completed the 12th Standard in the Madras University who has not taken and is not admitted to any other college or school with a definite provision of appointment after leaving.

1. The course is for one year from January to December. Each selected candidate will be required to pay a class fee of one rupee a month for the whole course.

2. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his conduct and educational certificates, the originals will have to be produced when he is selected.

3. Applications should be submitted counter-signed by the Manager of the school in which the candidate is employed or is to be employed.

4. Applications for admission should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th November 1927 and must be made on printed forms which can be obtained from the Principal.

Teachers' College, Sardarpet,
15th September 1927.

R. S. DUNCAN,
Principal.

NOTIFICATION.

1. In compliance with the orders of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, that Y. Subramaniya Sanyal, a teacher who was for some time employed in the A.R.E. School, Ponnaswami, Gunderbadi, having been found guilty of making overtures and abominations in the Teachers' College bearing No. 2403 held by him, the candidate is disqualified for service in all Government schools for the period of the suspension of her teachers' certificate.

Guindy, 15th September 1927.

W. H. JAMES,
Acting Director of Schools, District Office.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Under the Government Scholarships. Notification for 1917-18, the Acting Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, is pleased to announce on behalf of the pupils mentioned below reserved and increased scholarships obtainable from 1st July 1917 to 30th June 1918—

Sl. No.	Name of pupil.	Institution in which teaching.	Rank in exam. (scholarship is based on)	Amount of scholarship.	Amount of amount.	Original number of scholarship, number and date.
1	Andrews, Dorothea.	St. A. High School, Bangalore.	V	500	500	1000
2	Andrews, E.	St. A. High School, Bangalore.	V	500	500	1000
3	Andrews, T.	St. A. High School, Bangalore.	V	500	500	1000
4	Andrews, T.	St. A. High School, Bangalore.	V	500	500	1000
5	Andrews, T.	St. A. High School, Bangalore.	V	500	500	1000
6	Andrews, T.	St. A. High School, Bangalore.	V	500	500	1000

1. The scholarships are available to the head of Government Scholarships—Higher Elementary Schools for boys.

2. The conditions contained in the above notification regarding the grant of award and other terms in scholarship holders and the maintenance of the compliance with the terms of Government scholarships down and disburse should be strictly adhered to.

3. The scholarships are payable monthly and in advance.

Madras, 15th September 1917.

H. W. CALLAGHAN,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle.

NOTIFICATION.

Teachers holding elementary grade teachers' certificates, who pass the special examination held under the secondary school-teaching certificate scheme for the benefit of held certificate, are not eligible for higher grade teachers' certificates under rule 140 of the Madras Educational rules without undergoing necessary training.

Madras, 15th September 1917.

H. A. HART,
Acting Inspector of Elementary and Training Schools.

THE MADRAS STUDENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

President: The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras (Ex-officio).

Vice-President: The Director of Public Instruction, Madras (Ex-officio).

Members:

The Director of Education (Ex-officio).	Mr. E. P. Srinivas, B.A., Bangalore.
The Director of Public Instruction (Ex-officio).	Mr. S. Srinivas, Bangalore.
The Director of Public Instruction (Ex-officio).	Mr. W. W. Srinivas, Madras.
The Director of Public Instruction (Ex-officio).	Mr. S. Srinivas, Bangalore.
Mr. L. S. Srinivas, Bangalore.	Mr. S. Srinivas, Bangalore.
Mr. P. N. Srinivas, Bangalore.	Mr. S. Srinivas, Bangalore.
Mr. K. Srinivas, Bangalore.	Mr. S. Srinivas, Bangalore.
Mr. S. S. Srinivas, Bangalore.	Mr. S. Srinivas, Bangalore.

Secretary: Mr. Arthur Davies, M.A.

The main functions of the Committee are—

- (1) To furnish information and advice to students who contemplate going to England.
- (2) To circulate in India to colleges and other institutions the Educational, Financial and Social Information, collected by the Bureau in London.
- (3) To communicate with the Overseas Bureau on behalf of students before they start, or on behalf of their parents when they are in England.

Students of the Madras Presidency and of Madras District whose colleges are affiliated to the Madras University, who contemplate going to England, and the relatives and friends of those who are going or are already gone, are invited to correspond with Mr. Arthur Davies, Secretary to the Madras Committee at the Law College, Madras, from whom all necessary information can be obtained.

Letters from Madras students to the Educational Adviser in London or to other Educational authorities in Great Britain are forwarded to the Madras Secretary for disposal and much delay will therefore be saved by direct correspondence with the latter.

There is a Library attached to the Secretary's office at the Law College consisting of the prospectuses, syllabuses and catalogues of the various educational institutions and universities in Great Britain, and students and others desirous will be allowed the use of the Library on all week days except Sundays and Holidays between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Law College, Madras,
18th January 1917.

A. DAVIES,
Secretary, Madras Student Advisory Committee.

VACANCIES.

Wanted a Hindu trained mistress of the secondary grade with Telugu as vernacular for the post of the Headmistress of the first-grade Board Elementary School, Asipali, Godavari taluk, on a salary of Rs. 35 with prospects of early increment. Applications with testimonials should be made to the undersigned.

Guntur, 10th September 1917.

G. SOMANNA,
Sub-Dir. Insp. of Schools, Nizama-District High School.

Applications are invited from candidates holding trained matriculate teacher's certificate of the secondary grade for the post of first assistant of the Board school, Tirumaluru, on Rs. 35 per mensem. The applicants should state their age and extent of experience, if any. Applications will be received up to the end of October 1917.

Hyderabad District Board's Office,
10th September 1917.

S. A. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR,
President.

Applications are invited from trained P.A.'s or Intermediate candidates who have brought up matriculation or science for their preferred subject for the post of first assistant in the Government Teluguists elementary school, Shimoga taluk. The salary of the post is Rs. 40—50 per mensem. The vacancy will be permanent or not, as it is likely to become permanent, and the successful candidate will be confirmed in the service if he gives satisfaction.

2. Applicants should reach the Government Agent, Gadag, on or before 10th October 1917. Applicants should specify their age, caste and educational qualifications and service in a recognized institution, if any.

Gadag, 27th September 1917.

H. H. SUBBETTY,
Collector and Government Agent, Gadag.

Applications are invited from trained matriculate of the secondary grade for the Post Assistant's place on Rs. 30 per mensem in the Government Girls' School, Kaveri.

Applicants with copies of certificates and testimonials and with particulars of age and examination should reach the undersigned before 10th October 1917.

Chikmagalur, 10th September 1917.

J. PATTERSON,
Inspector of Schools, Chikmagalur District.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE BOTANICAL BULLETIN.

A limited number of sets (Nos. 1 to 10) of the Presidency College Botanical Bulletin at Rs. 2 per set is available for sale. Each volume gives a drawing and description of a common flowering plant.

Applications for copies accompanied by a money order for Rs. 20 should be made to Mr. P. F. Fyfe, Professor of Botany, Presidency College, Madras.

TELUGU NORTHERN MANUAL.

Copies of this publication by M. Krishna Rao, which has been recommended for the use of students taking Telugu as a second or an optional subject are available for sale at the Government Press, Mount Road, Madras, at Rs. 2-8-0 a copy.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

REINTEGRATION COLLIER (GARRISON) FOR 1917-18. Demy 8vo, paper cover. At 15. (1 s.)

MADRAS LAW COLLIER (GARRISON) FOR 1917-18. Royal 8vo. At 15. (1 s. 6 p.)

GOSS AND GOSWAMI. South Indian Congress of —. By Rao Sahib D. Krishna Rao (ed.), 1916.

Royal 8vo, cloth gds. Rs. 5-8-0 or Rs. 1s. (3 s.)

MAHARAJA. Illustrated and described by A. H. Longman. Rs. 2 or to be sold. 2s. 6d.)



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority

We also

MADEIRA, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 2, 1917.

CPython 4.0.0

Part 23.—Miscellaneous Modifications.

DOI: 10.1002/eqm2

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Journal:

No. 65. *Department and Posters*.—M.R. By, *Kalyan Kuteri Ayur Mathura Ayur Anagol*, s.d., s.d., *Sevragadginder* presiding at Tiswari, is appointed to act as District Magistrate, Sevragadginder, and is posted to Salem (Pattipati). To join on the 1st October 1917.

Note—This case is High Court Notification No. 81 dated the 14th September 1957, appointing M. B. R. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar Avargal, High Court Yaddi, as acting District Magistrate and posting him to the Salem (Prison) Court.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
27th September 1917.

No. 28. *Lease*.—M. E. By Testament Testator, Has (hereafter, District Messrs of Alston, is granted privilege lease on full salary, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations, for three weeks from the 10th September 1917.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
30th September 1887.

C. G. MACEAT,
Secretary

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Low: 2000000

Leave and Appointment.—Under article 259 of the Civil Service Regulations the Board grants privilege leave for one month from date of call to Mr. J. S. Scott, District Forest Officer, North Salem Division.

M.R.R. Sai Sahib R. C. H. Himmavach Arungal, District Forest Officer, South Salem, will be in addition charge of the North Salem division during Mr. Sait's absence as before.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 20th September 1917.

J. R. PATE, Jr.
Secretary

HALL, BARRACK AND CHURCH REGULATIONS.

Leave.—Under article 224, 250 and 265 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Arthur Corbett (Civil Engineer), is granted restricted leave for one month (privileges leave) on month and sixteen days and leave on medical certificate for five months and sixteen days from 21st July 1917.

(His posting to the South Travelling party under 224th Board's notification, dated 6th September 1917, is extended.)

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 20th September 1917.

Leave.—In modification of the privileges leave for one month and thirty days originally granted to Inspector Mr. William Arthur Henry Lewis Evans, he is now granted restricted leave for seven months and sixteen days (privileges leave for one month and ten days and two days and leave on medical certificate for six months and sixteen days) from 24th July 1917, under article 224, 250 and 265 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Transfer.—(1) Mr. Arthur Leslie Hope White, Inspector, from the Bangalore to the Northern District posts. To join at once.

(2) M.R. Ry. David Parameswara, Assistant Inspector, Bangalore, to be in charge of the same posts.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 20th September 1917.

E. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary.

CUSTOMS.

Extension of Leave.—Under article 250 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Albert Edward Hambrooke, Inspector, Central Customs, Class No. 14, is granted an extension of privileges leave for one week in continuation of the leave granted to him from 12th September 1917 up to and including 5th September 1918 (vide page 1463 of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 11th September 1917, Part II).

Madras, 20th September 1917.

F. ECKLES,
Offg. Collector of Customs.

FOREST.

Extension of Leave.—The leave on medical certificate for six months from 14th February 1917 granted to Ranger R. Venkateswari Nayudu in the office Service Order No. 71, dated 14th February 1917, is extended by six months.

Waltair, 20th September 1917.

Promotions.—E. Thevarakrishnan and S. A. Duraim, Deputy Rangers second grade, are promoted to act as Rangers, with grade, with effect from date of taking charge of Pacherau and Lakkapeta, ranges, respectively, now Rangers E. V. Jagannath Rao and C. G. Manojappa on leave.

Extension of Leave.—The leave without remuneration for three months granted to Ranger C. G. Ganesapathi in Service Order No. 89, dated 20th May 1917, is extended by one and a half months.

Posting.—On order in the Palakurathi Mahala, K. Ramappa, Ranger, second grade, is posted to Kurnool South for the charge of the 49th and 50th ranges.

Waltair, 21st September 1917.

Appointments.—A. Hanikatta Mudaliyar and A. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Deputy Rangers, first grade, are appointed as supplementary Rangers, with grade, on probation, in the order given above with effect from 1st September 1917, in the Palakurathi Mahala and 1st range, respectively.

Waltair, 20th September 1917.

H. A. LATAM,

Acting Conservator of Forests, Waltair, Waltair.

Leave.—M.R. Ry. C. Rajagopal Nayudu, Ranger, second grade, South Telugu division, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months from date of release.

Trichingopoly, 20th September 1917.

S. K. LUSHINGTON,

Conservator of Forests, Andhra Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Extension of Leave.—Privileges leave for two months granted to M.R. Ry. S. Parthasarathy Rao, Overman, first grade, with effect from the issuance of the 17th July 1917 and notified on page 1258, Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 27th July 1917, is extended by one month.

Onagapet, 20th September 1917.

C. S. W. M. ELLIS, Esq., M.R.

Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

Transfer.—The sub-divisional Upper Subordinate Engineer in the Revenue Department for carrying out irrigation works in the South Arcot district will, on completion of this work, be transferred to the office of the District Engineer, South Arcot.

- (1) M.R. Ry. S. Ramaswami Ayyangar, Overman, second grade, temporary rank. 511
- (2) M.R. Ry. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on No. 83. 19
- (3) M.R. Ry. S. S. Venkateswara Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on No. 80. 17

The transfer of Nos. (1) and (3) carry sanction to their transfer pay.
(The transfer of Nos. (1) and (3) was published in Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 16th September 1917.)

Columbo, 16th September 1917.

S. B. MURRAY,
Chief Engineer, P. & F.

Notes.—M. R. Ry. M. E. Rajagopal Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Engineer, is, on completion of schooling in the Dutchman's Workshop, posted in the Vinnagadam division, as a temporary measure, for charge of the Yohannan sub-division.

Vinnagadam, 26th September 1917.

M. B. KHARADAT,
Assistant Engineer, P. & F.

Postings and Transfers.—(1) M. R. Ry. S. M. Vinnagadam Ayyar Avargal, 2nd grade, Sub-Engineer, with grade, transferred from the VII to this circle, is posted to the charge of the Drawing office and to be Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, III Circle, Bellary.

(2) M. R. Ry. G. V. Rajagopal Ayyar Avargal, Engineer, 1st grade, Engineer, is posted to the charge of the Drawing office of the Bellary division in relief of M. R. Ry. S. V. Rajagopal Ayyar under order of transfer to the II Circle.

(3) M. R. Ry. C. A. Rajagopal Ayyar Avargal, temporary Sub-Engineer, from the Tank Extension Scheme sub-division (Bellary) newly constituted.

(4) M. R. Ry. P. S. Narayana Ayyar Avargal, temporary Sub-Engineer, from the Yohannan division to the Cuddapah division for the charge of the newly constituted Tank Extension Scheme sub-division (Cuddapah).

(5) M. R. Ry. L. S. Rajagopal Ayyar Avargal, temporary Sub-Engineer, transferred from the V to this circle, is posted to the charge of the newly constituted Rajagopal sub-division (Madanapalle division) of the Cuddapah division.

(6) M. R. Ry. T. G. Krishna Ayyar Avargal, temporary Sub-Engineer in charge of the Ponnampatti sub-division, from the old Tank Extension Scheme division to the new Madanapalle division.

(7) W. H. Sawyer, Esq., Assistant Engineer in charge of the Annapur sub-division, from the Bellary division to the new Madanapalle division.

(8) M. R. Ry. C. J. Rajagopal Ayyar Avargal, temporary Sub-Engineer, from the Circle office to the charge of the Madanapalle sub-division of the Madanapalle division.

(9) M. R. Ry. T. Venkateswara Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, temporary, from the Cuddapah division for the charge of the newly constituted Tank Extension Scheme sub-division (Madanapalle) of the Madanapalle division.

(10) M. R. Ry. V. Venkateswara Ayyar Avargal, Engineer, 2nd grade, from the old Cuddapah division to the Drawing office of the Superintending Engineer, III Circle, Bellary.

(11) M. R. Ry. C. Narayana Ayyar Avargal, 2nd grade, to return from leave from the Bellary division, to the Drawing office of the Superintending Engineer at Bellary.

(12) M. R. Ry. S. Narayana, Engineer, 2nd grade, temporary, from the Cuddapah division to the Bellary division.

(13) M. R. Ry. P. Krishna Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate, from the Circle office to the Bellary division.

(14) M. R. Ry. P. Venkata Rao, temporary Upper Subordinate, to return from privilege leave, from the Kuvana division to the Bellary division.

(15) M. R. Ry. J. Narayana, temporary Upper Subordinate, from the Tank Extension Scheme division to the Bellary division.

(16) M. R. Ry. M. P. Vinnagadam Ayyar Avargal, Engineer, from the Madanapalle (old Cuddapah) division to Cuddapah (new Cuddapah) division.

(17) M. R. Ry. B. Krishnamoorti Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate, from the Bellary division to the Cuddapah division.

(18) M. R. Ry. G. G. Krishna Ayyar, Supervisor

(19) " A. Narayana Ayyar, Overman

(20) " P. S. Narayana Ayyar, Overman

(21) " S. Venkateswara Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate

(22) " K. Narayana Ayyar, do

(23) " C. Rajagopal Ayyar, do

(24) " A. Narayana Ayyar, do

(25) " T. Venkateswara Ayyar, do

(26) " G. Narayana Ayyar, do

(27) M. R. Ry. K. Narayana Ayyar, Overman, from the Bellary division to the new Madanapalle division.

(28) M. R. Ry. P. Venkateswara Ayyar, Overman, from the old Cuddapah division to the new Madanapalle division.

The transfer of Nos. (1), (5), (6) and (8) carry with them sanction to travel pay and travelling allowance.

Bellary, 26th September 1917.

L. D. VINEGARAYAN ATTAR,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Leave.—M. R. Ry. G. S. Narayana Ayyar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 62, Salem division, is, under article 380 of the Civil Service Regulations, granted privilege leave for one month from date of relief.

Columbo, 26th September 1917.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Superintending Engineer, P. & F.

Transfer.—M. S. By. K. C. Subbiah Chetti, Supervisor, second grade, temporary, from the Medical Project division to the Salubrious Division. To take effect on the 1st October 1917.

Madras, 28th September 1917.

J. M. LACEY,
Superintending Engineer, P. O. Circle.

Leave.—Under article 160 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R. By. T. S. Sengupta Subbaya Pôli, 1st grade, Upper Subordinate, on No. 30, Temporary division, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 1st September 1917.

Trichinopoly, 28th September 1917.

G. T. MULLISTH,
Superintending Engineer, P. O. Circle.

Leave.—Under article 160, Civil Service Regulations, M.R. By. A. N. Subramanyam Appay Arangal, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for six weeks from the 1st October 1917 forward.

Madras, 28th September 1917.

As posted.—M.R. By. R. Raghavaram Appayanga, Graduate, second grade, temporary rank, posted to the Circle in Chief Engineer's collection No. 407-D of 28th September 1917, is reported to the Venues division.

Madras, 1st October 1917.

A. V. RAMALINGA APPAY,
Superintending Engineer, P. O. Circle.

POLICE.

Leave.—M.R. By. Rao Subbiah Nallagunda Rama Appay Vennugotha Appay Arangal, Deputy Superintendent Police, Criminal Investigation Department, privilege leave for one month from date of issue under article 160 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Madras, 28th September 1917.

P. L. MOORE,
Inspector-General of Police.

MEDICAL.

Leave.—Civil Assistant Surgeon A. Subramanyam Nayudu, L.S. & S., Assistant Surgeon, Government Natively Hospital, Madras, is granted privilege leave for three weeks from date of issue.

Posting.—M.R. By. K. S. Senguptam, L.S. & S., established as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon to the Dispensary on No. 163 plus 10, 30 per centum, is posted to Government Natively Hospital, Madras, and Civil Assistant Surgeon K. Gopalakrishna, L.S. & S., granted temporary Commission in the Indian Medical Service.

(By order)

Madras, 28th September 1917.

G. A. F. HENNINGTON, Major, I.M.S.,
Principal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICES OF THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

All communications relating to applications for patents and the registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (17 of 1911), or in substitution of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (7 of 1900) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully sealed.

2. *Specimens for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Patent Office Handbook (which may be seen) which contains the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1913, the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1913, together with current regulations and instructions. These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.*

3. *Advice.*—The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of prosecuting inventions and designs or on their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public domain; (3) to recommend any particular Agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Particulars regarding patents in countries other than India applicants should be made to the patent office in the countries concerned.

4. *Fee not payable in cash and must be remitted to the patent office in the currency accepted.*

5. *Fee not payable in cash and must be remitted to the patent office in the currency accepted.*

6. *Fee not payable in cash and must be remitted to the patent office in the currency accepted.*

7. *When charges are offered on payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office is not held itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the submission of such on the charges; the fees payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have payment in Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, he will advise him that they have been sent. Charges will not be received in payment of fees.*

5. Trade and property marks and names are not registered and neither are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of law in British India for their registration. Neither does this Act deal with patents, photographs, or, for which, copyright is obtainable under the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

6. Printed specifications of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about eight weeks after acceptance has been notified in the Gazette of India. These specifications are to be purchased at the Patent Office at a minimum price of 8 annas per copy; but may be taken free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

- Alachabad—R. C. Tughrani Institute.
Alachabad—Public Library.
Bangalore—Indian Institute of Sciences.
Bombay—Secret Office.
" Victoria Education Institute, Secunder.
" The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 18, Service Road, Fort.
Calcutta—Patent Office, No. 1, Canal Street.
" Civil Engineering College, Durgam.
Canton—Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
Chennai—Office of the Commissioner, Madras Division.
Chittagong—Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
Dacca—Office of the District Board, Dacca.
Delhi—Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
Hyderabad—Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
Jalpaiguri—Office of the Commissioner, Jalpaiguri Division.
Karachi—Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
Lahore—Foreign Patent Library.
London—The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
Madras—Secret Office.
" College of Engineering.
Rangoon—Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Services Department.
Rangoon—Hindu Technical Institute.
Rangoon—College of Engineering.
Rangoon—Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
Rangoon—Thomas College.
Singapore—Office of the Collector.
Washington U.S.A.—The Patent Office.

7. Specifications of inventions which have been notified in the Gazette of India as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1904) are not printed, but copies may be supplied on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Canal Street, Madras; the Secret Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Canton. Specifications and other publications of the United Kingdom Patent Office can also be seen at the Patent Office, Calcutta, in the Secret Office, Bombay, and in the Government Library, Madras.

8. Publications on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Paisa.
	Rs. a p.	
(a) Patent Office Handbook (Acts, Rules, and regulations)	1 0 0	
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1904	0 0 0	
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (United Kingdom)	0 0 0	
(d) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	0 0 0	
(e) Weekly Notifications (selected from the Gazette of India)	0 1 0	
(f) Annual abridgments with postage	0 0 0	
(g) Inventions (unpublished subject-matter) index 1900—1912 and	0 0 0	
chronological list 1900—1912)	0 0 0	
(h) Inventions (unpublished subject-matter) index 1913—1916 and	0 0 0	
chronological list, 1913—1916)	0 0 0	
(i) Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly)	0 0 0	
(j) Patent Office Journal, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916	1 0 0	
(k) Specifications of Inventions	0 0 0	

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

PATENTS.

The following printed specifications of applications for patents, which have been accepted under section 5 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1904, have been published and can be inspected free of charge at the Madras Secret Office, Rangoon. Copies of these specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Canal Street, Madras, at the price of eight annas per copy.

Examiners for the purposes of inventions and others are given in the Indian Patent and Designs Act, 1904 (page 10 annex) and in the Indian Patent and Designs Rules, 1912 (page 3 annex).

These should be specified before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs:—

2035. H. Fisher. Improvements in the treatment of sewage for the production of electricity and the production of combustible gas therefrom.
2042. D. L. Boring. Improvements in waterproofing rock, wall, wooden and other surfaces and the like.
2050. S. A. Alexander. An apparatus for indicating the rate of bark consumption in the process of tapping rubber trees and the like.
2055. I. H. Whymack. Process of refining oil, or treating crude petroleum or oil distillates.
2060. T. M. Mulhargen-Crofters. Water lifting machine.
2112. K. W. Simmons. A slip lead to roll, starting against sheaves, for stopping cranes, permanent way rails.

3384. R. E. Durr and F. G. Durr. A process for the manufacture and production of aluminas, sodium acetates and metallic chlorides.
 3385. E. F. Durr and F. G. Durr. A process for the manufacture and production of aluminas, sodium acetates and metallic chlorides.
 3386. F. A. Durr. An improved vacuum gas trap.
 3387. W. Lachmann. A bridge-like device for rapid handling of punched gully and other gullys on drying grounds and the like.
 3388. H. L. Schlegel. Improvements in or a device to hold bearings or roller bearings.
 3389. H. L. Schlegel. Apparatus for extraction of oils, fats, greases and gelatins.
 3390. E. C. Halsey and F. C. Knealy. An improved adaptable motor attachment for bicycles.
 3391. E. Schlegel. Improvements in and relating to weaving.
 3392. F. E. Knealy. Improved apparatus for use in making cylinders' joints.
 3393. W. Lachmann and T. H. Knight. Improvements in radiator caps for internal combustion engines.
 3394. G. H. Gallegos. An improved device for drawing lines at a predetermined angle to the vertical on irregular objects, such as rubber trees, to indicate the position of the tapping line.
 3395. C. McQuinn. Improved system of wrapping, packing and/or concentrating liquors.
 3396. F. A. Stevens. Control gear for alternating current electric motors.
 3397. J. Zisch. Improvements in or relating to instruments for tapping India-rubber producing and like latex-pulling plants.
 3398. G. E. Paul. Improvements in bridges.
 3399. M. P. Lauer and E. M. Mathew. Forcing centrifugal pump.
 3400. H. M. Post. An improved watch box or container for watch boxes.

L. DAVIDSON,

Solicitor General.

Commenced, 2nd October 1917.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

CORNER OF MARK STREET AND BRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA.

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 [SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS, FROM 2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

The Imperial Library is also a Lending Library. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription fee.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that the annual rate for all Kulgards in the village of Subeswary, Uppeasgottah, South Kanara district, will be paid this year from 15th November 1917 to 15th December 1917.

Pattee, 2nd September 1917.

P. NARAYANA MENON,
Revenue District Officer.

NOTIFICATION.

The following amendments, which have been approved by the Local Government, to the Rules made under section 58 of the Indian Registration Act and published on pages 240-241 of the Port St. George Gazette, Part II, dated the 19th May 1914, are published for general information:—

(a) Rule 114.

(b) At the end of Rule 117 add:

"provided that the disposal of such books and records as are retained under the Registration Act or the rules framed thereunder shall be regulated by the rules made by the Government under the provisions of Section 14, 1917."

C. N. SCHMIDT,

Inspector-General of Registration.

Madras, 2nd October 1917.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1874, that treasure consisting of the under-mentioned articles of the value of Rs. 250 and found in a gully hole by Gouda Thevarappa of Kallur village, Subaswari taluk, Anantapur District, Madras Presidency, while digging the foundations of her house in the end of July.

Place of the find.	Cont.	Mass of the find.	Cont.
One earthenware	25	Two small beads	10
Two big earthenware	50	One Pearl	5
Three Bangle (one ornament) ..	10	Four small	1
Three gold rings	50	Two Pallakappa	5
Two ear rings with precious stones	25	One ear ring	5
Several small gold beads (beads) ..	100	One copper box	1

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Anantapur at his office at Anantapur on 3rd day of December 1917 on pain of the matter being assigned into or determined according to law.

Anantapur Collector's Office,
3rd July 1917.

R. M. V. USMAN,

Deputy Collector.

Series showing the Status and Census registered in the Municipality of the Mayor, Francisco, including 22,000 inhabitants and reports and in the Government Municipality for the week ending 20th August 1915.

[illegible]

000-49-2027J

FORT ST. GEORGE CASTLE

1202

Source: Census showing the Names and Deaths registered in the Mortificatory of the Marine Prisoners containing 18,000 inhabitants and operate not in the Commonwealth Municipality for the week ending 14th August 1917.

[illegible]

QEs of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,
22nd September 1937.

H. ANJALI RAO,
Manager and Assistant

Abstract showing Plague Returns and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1896 to 15th September 1897.

(D as Dec20, S as Salween)

[illegible]

Statement showing Flies, Bacteria and Poests in each selected place in the Marine
Presidency for three weeks, ending 30th September 1917.

Activity, item and price	Estimated prices for work not yet done (2014 September 1st)					Estimated prices for work not yet done (2014 September 1st)					Estimated prices for work not yet done (2014 September 1st)				
	Inventory					Expenses					Inventory				
	Inventory	Expenses	Total	Inventory	Expenses	Total	Inventory	Expenses	Total	Inventory	Expenses	Total			
1. Materials	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200			
2. Labor	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200			
3. Fuel	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200			
4. Maintenance	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200			
5. Transportation	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200			
6. Other	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200	100	100	200			
Total	500	500	1000	500	500	1000	500	500	1000	500	500	1000			

Wednesday, 24 October 2012

W. A. JUSFICH, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Madras.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS

DECLARATION

By virtue of a Proclamation to be decreed by His Majesty's High Council of Justiciary at Madrid, I hereby prohibit and give notice that a Service of Obedience and Veneration and National Good-Will service for the Fast Week begins the Week of Lent and the day of the Great at Madrid, and places and churches acknowledge service will be held at the Court House forty-five o'clock in the morning for the first of March, including the day held at the Fast Week of the Week of Madrid at the local level of service and places and churches acknowledge service and the day of Madrid at the local level of service and places and churches acknowledge service.

And also that all the same Vans and plans will be gotten a Division of Admiralty for the total of all crimes and offences done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to process and give evidence at the above Session or to testify in the above case to attend at the time and place aforementioned and not to depart without leave.

Dated this 15th day of September 1817.

C. RAMANUJAN and CHITTU,
Hosur, Madras

NOTIFICATION

By virtue of the provisions of section 22 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, and of all other powers thereto enabling, the High Court of Justices at Madras has with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council made the following addition to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908:—

It shall also be open to any student to move the Court by application at any time after service upon the respondent and upon the Official Receiver or any Receiver appointed under the Act a copy of his application to the Court not less than seven days before making the application.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
1st October 1937 -

C. O. MACEAY,
Baltimore

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 8, 10 & 11 of 1917 (L.A. No. 125 of 1917) in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, BELLARY.

Thangji Moolji Petitioner (Debtor).
K. C. Bhaskappa and others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given to all concerned that Thangji Moolji of Bellary has applied to this Court under section 45 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III, of 1907 for an *Order* and that the same has been posted for hearing at 11 a.m. on the 17th day of October 1917.

District Court, Bellary,
29th September 1917.

H. K. HANDSWEEL,
District Judge.

No. 12 of 1917 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, CHIDAMBAR.

Julius George Reddi, son of Naga Reddi, of Jolar, Kulpam taluk Petitioner (Debtor).
Gunda Subbaraya, son of Nagaaya, Channarayana, Chidambaram taluk
and others Respondents (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given, under section 10 (1) of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied to the Court to declare the first respondent an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 26th November 1917 for hearing.

District Court, Chidambaram,
10th September 1917.

J. W. HUGHES,
District Judge.

No. 3 of 1917 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, MADRAS.

Kesavaiah Venkataswamy, son of Venkataswamy Somaswamy,
Belkasi, residing at Rajagopal street, Madras town Petitioner.
Panchayath Maheswari Chetti & Co. and 18 others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court to be adjudged an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 7th November 1917 for hearing.

District Court, Madras,
29th September 1917.

V. L. VENKATARAMAYYA,
District Judge.

No. 13 of 1917 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, SOUTH ARCADE.

Khalid Sahib Petitioner.
Yahya Chett, by agent Yashwantrao Appa and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner Khalid Sahib, son of S. Shams Sahib, resident of Mangaladurai, has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent, and that the petition has been posted to 17th October 1917 for hearing. Any one wishing to oppose the same may appear in person or by pleader before this Court on the said date and state the objections.

District Court, South Arcot,
29th September 1917.

B. G. ROBERTS,
District Judge.

No. 14 of 1917 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, THIRUVARUR.

In the Matter of Ambalava Mathanabha Manickam.

Alwar Sanyal Petitioner (Debtor).
Ambalava Mathanabha Manickam Respondent (Debtor).

Notice is hereby given under clause 1 of section 19 of Act III of 1907 that Alwar Sanyal, son of Chinnappa Sanyal, residing at Kallagurthalam, Ettayapuram taluk, has applied to this Court for declaring Ambalava Mathanabha Manickam, son of Mathanabha Manickam, residing at Mananadu, Ettayapuram taluk, Kallagurthalam taluk, an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 10th day of October 1917.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Court, Tiruvavur,
29th September 1917.

A. KINGSTON,
District Judge.

No. 15 of 1917 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, THIRUVARUR.

S. V. D. S. Venkatesa Chettiar, represented by his authorized agent
Venkatesa Chettiar, and M. R. M. Sanyal Chettiar, represented
by his authorized agent M. R. M. Sanyal Chettiar, both are
money-lenders carrying on their business at Kurni Petitioners (Creditors).
P. R. Narayana Chettiar, son of E. Srinivas Chettiar, residing at
Pottaram, Kurni taluk Respondent (Debtor).

Notice is hereby given under section 21, clause 1 of the Provincial Insolvency Act that the above-named petitioners have applied to this Court praying to adjudicate the above-named debtor an insolvent and that the said petition is posted to 29th November 1917 for hearing.

All creditors interested in this matter and wishing to oppose the same may do so in this Court as or before the said date.

District Court, Trichinopoly,
25th September 1917.

J. G. HURR,
District Judge.

No. 7 of 1917 of THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TRICHINOPOLY.

Schedule Amappa, son of Rangappa, Kandi, trader of Kollam, Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given under notice 12 (2) of Act III of 1907 that the above-named petitioner put in a petition praying that he may be adjudged an insolvent and that the said petition stands posted to 26th October 1917. Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may do so on the said date.

District Court, Trichinopoly,
25th September 1917.

A. T. FOHBER,
District Judge.

No. 8 of 1917 (O.S. No. 886 of 1917) of THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TRICHINOPOLY.

Yallam Amappa, Petitioner.
Chandoo Narayana, Tammappillai Chinn Subbappa, Vaidya Narayana, Tammappillai Singappa, Managallari Venkatesam, Managallari Narayana, Managallari Papayya, Kuvareddi Chinn Pichai Reddi, Vaidya Amappa alias Venkatasubrahmanya, Vaidya Venkateswaram, Vaidya Narayana, Kesavini Malaya, Kappaswami Venkateswaram and Kavin Vallamanna, Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 3 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application stands posted to 26th October 1917 for hearing.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date at 10 a.m.

District Munsif's Court, Trichinopoly,
25th September 1917.

G. S. VENKATRAMA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 9 of 1917 of THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TRICHINOPOLY.

Kollapattam Palappa, son of Palappa, Kopp, cultivation, residing at Veluppalam, husband of Subbappillai, Thiruvannamalai, Petitioner.
Chenna Reddi and others, Respondents.

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner named above has applied to this Court praying that he may be adjudged an insolvent and that his petition is posted to 6th November 1917.

District Munsif's Court, Trichinopoly,
25th September 1917.

G. KUMARA CHAKRAVARTHI ATTANGAR,
District Munsif.

No. 10 of 1917 of THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, MADRAS, SOUTHERN.

Ten Reddi Venkateswara, son of Pishappa, Kanna, cultivator of Soker, Petitioner.
Vaid Reddi Venkateswara Rao and others, Respondents.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court on 26th day of July 1917 to be declared insolvent, that the 26th day of October 1917 has been fixed by this Court for receiving objections, if any, of the creditors intending to oppose the said application.

No. 11 of 1917 of THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, MADRAS, SOUTHERN.

Dattaraja Venkata Narayana, Subbarao, merchant of Tadipatri, Petitioner.
Subbarao Narayana and others, Respondents.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court on 26th July of 1917 to be declared insolvent, that the 26th day of October 1917, has been fixed by this Court for receiving objections, if any, of the creditors intending to oppose the said application.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Guntur,
25th September 1917.

B. RAMA RAO,
Principal District Munsif.

No. 12 of 1917 (No. 8 of 1917 of THE DISTRICT JUDGE'S COURT, GUNTUR)
OF THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, GUNTUR.

Muthu Ramappa, son of Subbappa, residing at Chelvetur, Gooty, Petitioner.
Vaid, Narayana and others, Respondents.
Muthu Narayana and others, Respondents (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given that, under section 12, clause 3 of Act III of 1907, the above-named petitioner (debtor) has applied to the District Munsif's Court of Gooty to be adjudged an insolvent and that, his petition, having been transferred to this Court for disposal, it is posted to the 26th day of October 1917 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Chelvetur,
25th September 1917.

M. W. ALLIJOE,
District Munsif.

No. 97 of 1917 is the COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, MADRAS.

Parvada Narayanaswami, Parvada Ganaya and Parvada Gopaya

of Vaynar Petitioners.

Venaya Naraya and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 6 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovesaid petitioners, Parvada Narayanaswami, etc., have applied for being declared insolvent and that their application is noted for hearing to 25th October 1917.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court, either in person or by pleader at 2 p.m. on the said date.

No. 118 of 1917 is the COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, MADRAS.

Akkal Ephraim of Kottaya, Chinnamuram taluk Petitioner.

Ramaswami Rajagopal and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 5 of section 13 of Act III of 1907, that the abovesaid petitioner, Akkal Ephraim, has applied for being declared an insolvent, and that his application is noted for hearing to 18th October 1917.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court, either in person or by pleader at 2 p.m. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Kirtia, Madras, 25th September 1917.

Dr. SREKUMULU PANTULU,
Official Receiver.

No. 85 of 1916 is the COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, MADRAS.

In the matter of Insolvency of Padmanava Ayyar.

Notice under section 28 (4) of the Insolvency Act is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the said matter and that if the creditors do not prove their claims to the satisfaction of this Court on or before 28th November 1917 their claims will be expunged and a dividend will be distributed without regard to such claims.

No. 30 of 1916 is the COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, MADRAS.

Ramaswami Ayyar Petitioner.

Channappa Ayyar and others Debtors.

Notice under section 14 (7) of the Insolvency Act is hereby given that A. Ramaswami Ayyar, son of Anant Ramaswami Ayyar, of Vaynar, Chinnamuram, Madras, the petitioner abovesaid, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 4th August 1917 and that the creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madras, an affidavit in form No. 2.

No. 84 of 1916 is the COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, MADRAS.

Krichnaswami Karandam Petitioner.

Metharasappa Pillai and others Creditors.

Notice under section 14 (7) of the Insolvency Act is hereby given that Krichnaswami Karandam, son of Ramaswami Karandam, of Kumbal, Periyambalam taluk, the petitioner abovesaid, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 21st July 1917 and that the creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madras, an affidavit in form No. 2.

No. 107 of 1916 is the COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, MADRAS.

Mishakrishnaswami Pillai Petitioner.

S. N. G. Gov. or Chinnamuram Chinnamuram and others Creditors.

Notice under section 14 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act is hereby given that Mishakrishnaswami Pillai, son of Gargya Pillai at South Vela taluk, Madras, the petitioner abovesaid, was adjudged insolvent on 11th August 1917 by this Court, and that the creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madras, an affidavit in form No. 2.

No. 117 of 1916 is the COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, MADRAS.

R. Manikam Pillai and others Petitioners.

T. P. V. Narayana Chinnamuram and others Debtors.

Notice under section 14 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act is hereby given that R. Manikam Pillai and R. Narayana Pillai, sons of Ranganatha Pillai, residing at Thaimutha Pillai area, North Mad street, Madras, the petitioners abovesaid, were adjudged insolvent by this Court on 11th August 1917 and that the creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by post to the Official Receiver, Madras, an affidavit in form No. 2 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 124 of 1918 is the Order of the General Assembly, Moscow.

Kathapale Filial	10	197	88	22	22	Pattinson,
F. Pannasani, Kree and others	22		69	22	10	Gardner.

Notis under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act is hereby given that Kothariya Palla, son of Chhann Chhokkharaya Palla, at Samanabad, Muzaribul, the petitioner aforesaid, was adjudged insolvent on 23rd July 1947 by this Court and that the creditors are required to prove their debts, as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madras, an affidavit in form No. 2.

No. 150 of 1918 by the Court of the Official Receiver, Madras.

European Cloth	11	24	11	11	24	24	<i>Poliover</i>
K. K. N. Karasopa Cloth and others	11			11	24	24	<i>Corduroy</i>

Notes under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act is largely given that Warrington Church, son of E. M. Homan Church, residing at Palmbeach, Nether York, the petitioner above-named, was adjudged bankrupt on 30th August 1947 by this Court and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Middles, an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Principal Insolvency Rules.

No. 104 of 1910 in the Order of the Official Receiver, Madras.

Divan-govinda Madan	22	14	22	22	22	Partnership,
Federal Madan and others	22	22	22	22	22	Co-Operative

Notice, under section 18 (7) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Hemmingsville Nadin, son of Lakshminarayana Nadin at East Main street, Madras, the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent on 17th August 1917 by this Court and that the creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madras, an affidavit in form No. 5.

No. 4 of 1917 of THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECORDS, MADRAS.

Sekel Akas Filmi	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	Particular
Ukhaan Filmi and others	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	Ordinary

Notice under section 18 (7) of the Evidence Act is hereby given that Salmi Aage Fjell, son of Sanderus Fjell, at Malmgrens, Madras, the publisher aforesaid, was adjudged insolvent on 19th July 1947 by this Court and that the creditors are required to prove their debts, as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madras, an affidavit in form No. 2.

No. 15 of 1917 of the Code of the Criminal Procedure, Madrid.

<i>A. stipemontis</i> Senzari	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	<i>Pelidnota</i>
<i>Cadmus</i> and others	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	<i>Cadmus</i>

Notice under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act is hereby given that Alexander's Assets, and of Alexander's Asset, residing at Thornbury, Hudson Mills, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent on 29th August 1917, by this Court and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as per an account by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madras, as directed in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 18 of 1917 in the Office of the Official Receiver, Montreal.

Aaryam Satal	"	"	"	"	"	Pittman,
Sahakanyan, Olegi and others	"	"	"	"	"	Gutierrez.

Notice under section 20 (3) of the Landrency Act is hereby given that Augustus Serval, son of Michel Serval, at Parandevirgall, Dordogne (France), the prisoner above named, was adjudged innocent on 13th August 1927 by this Court and that the medicals are required to present their debate as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madras, an affidavit from No. 2.

No. 47 of 1915 of the Court of the District, Moscow, Moscow.

Mr. Mr. Israel Karotkin	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Yehoshua and others	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Notice under section 14 (1) of the Land Revenue Act is hereby given that Mr. Anand Narayan son of Mr. Anand Narayan of Chinnaganpur, District of Solapur, the petitioner above-named, was debarred from appearing in person at this Court on 24th August 1917 and that the evidence now required to prove his case can only be established by forwarding or sending by registered post to the District Officer, Solapur, a statement in Form No. 2.

No. 29 of 1917 in the COURT of the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, MADRAS.

R. Kalayaperaswami Pillai Petitioner.
 M. Marudamuray Pillai and others Creditors.

Notice under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act is hereby given that R. Kalayaperaswami Pillai, son of Thevaraswami Pillai of Tholagar, Gundarathas Koil street, Madras, the petitioner above-named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 15th August 1917 and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madras, an affidavit in form No. 3.

No. 30 of 1917 in the COURT of the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, MADRAS.

Sablu Appay and others Petitioner.
 Rami Kuppa Appay and others Creditors.

Notice under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act is hereby given that (1) Sablu Appay, son of Masi Ramaswami Appay, (2) Narayana Appay and (3) Ranga Appay, sons of that petitioner, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 14th August 1917 and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madras, an affidavit in form No. 3.

No. 31 of 1917 in the COURT of the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, MADRAS.

Thakara Appay Petitioner.
 Sundararaja Appaygar and others Creditors.

Notice under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act is hereby given that Thakara Appay, son of Vengalabai Appay at Kalayampotham, Fale Road, the petitioner above-named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 16th August 1917 and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madras, an affidavit in form No. 3.

No. 32 of 1917 in the COURT of the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, MADRAS.

Periandral Pillai Petitioner.
 Nettaraja Pillai and others Creditors.

Notice under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act is hereby given that Periandral Pillai, son of Manamangal Pillai at Dindigul, the petitioner above-named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 25th August 1917 and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madras, an affidavit in form No. 3.

No. 33 of 1917 in the COURT of the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, MADRAS.

Perumpan Seral Petitioner.
 Govindasami Chetti and others Creditors.

Notice under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act is hereby given that Perumpan Seral, son of Perumpan Seral, at Alloor, Dindigul taluk, the petitioner above-named, was adjudged insolvent on 29th July 1917 by this Court and that the creditors are required to prove their debt as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madras, an affidavit in form No. 3.

No. 34 of 1917 in the COURT of the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, MADRAS.

Justin A. Lakshminaray Appay Petitioner.
 Gov. J. Sundaram Appay and others Creditors.

Notice under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act is hereby given that Justin A. Lakshminaray Appay, son of Annathadas Appay, at Sennam Madai, Madras, the petitioner above-named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 15th August 1917 and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madras, an affidavit in form No. 3.

No. 35 of 1917 in the COURT of the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, MADRAS.

Madanlalalal Mahomed of Marambakkudam Petitioner.
 Ali Ak. Arisambhalan Chetty and others Creditors.

Notice under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act is hereby given that Madanlalalal Mahomed of Marambakkudam, son of Mahomed Mahomed, residing at Yandral street, Madras, the petitioner above-named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 15th August 1917 and that the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Madras, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules.

No. 36 of 1917 in the COURT of the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, MADRAS.

R. Kannabai Karumdas Petitioner.
 S. M. S. Subrahmanyan Chetti and others Creditors.

Notice under section 16 (7) of the Insolvency Act is hereby given that R. Kannabai Karumdas, son of Ramasami Karumdas at Nigayalmandapam, Pongalur taluk, the petitioner above-named, (1-2)

¹Mo. 88 at 2012 is the Court of the Official Gazette, Missouri.

<i>Eelodonta Cherti</i>	01	01	01	09	11	Pestium.
<i>Nalaeusena Cherti and others</i>	01	01	01	08	08	Ondum.

Notice under section 12(1) of the Provincial Testimony Act is hereby given that Enkandanda Cheti, son of Vellayyan Cheti, of Karasepetti, Newmarigalam taluk, has applied for being declared insolvent and that his petition is posted to 30th October 1937. Any creditors wishing to oppose the said debt must appear at that date either in person or by writ.

No. 18 of 1927 is the Coast and Sea Offshore Fisheries, Madras.

Fate Muhammad Barakat	..	..	..	..	Pastorage
Kandawani Filini and others	..	..	..	..	Captivity

1. Notice under section 12 (1) of the Landreney Act is hereby given that Feroz Mahammad Revastan, son of Syed Mahammad Revastan, residing at Vayambode, Chidambal taluk, has applied for being declared insolvent and his petition is posted to 10th October 1915. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by agent.

No. 90 of 1915 de l'art. Cinq de l'art. Deuxième, Deuxième, Deuxième.

non-36 Mohammed Musa Levy Ravatay	20	22	..	<i>Sattler,</i>
Kodur Madava Ravatay and others	21	22	..	<i>Gadiga.</i>

Notice under section 22 (3) of the Emigration Act is hereby given that Bekhammad Hyera, Loral Begmat, son of Karatlappe Karilian, at Idzjakotak, Poleskaiak, has applied for being declared insolvent and his petition is posted to 17th October 1917. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear at that date either in person or by bail.

No. 81 of 1905 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, MADDUR.

Arrangements Chair	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472
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Notice under section 22 (3) of the Insolvency Act is hereby given, that Annamangalam Chetti, son of Meyyandi Chetti, of Kodaikannal, Tirumangalam taluk, has applied for being declared insolvent and his petition is placed on 12th October 1917. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date or law in person or by agent.

No. 344 of 1927 in the COURT OF THE ORIGINAL RECORDING MAGISTRATE.

Sachdeva-Vignauden and another	11	12	13	14	<i>Prisoners</i>
M. K. A. Appanathan and others	15	16	17	18	<i>Prisoners</i>

Under section 12 (2) of the Copyright Act it is hereby given that (1) Patrick A. Sweeney, of Philadelphia, (2) Sweeney, son of the author, both residing at East Main street, Madison, have applied for a design patent and the said patent is open to the public from the 10th October 1917. Any person wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by agent.

No. 105 of 1927 is the Court of the District, Bangalore, Mysore.

Karabaki Asari and others	11	44	1.0	22	Fellingsberg
Korupen Chelkys and others	40	118	1.0	22	Gröndalen

Notice under section 12 (7) of the Emergency Act is hereby given that (1) Karamchit Anari, son of Hajjaghassemi, (2) Kahrizwan, son of Isht-pakhtian, both residing at Andropakhtvanduzmatti, Persia, have been appointed for being declared insolvent and his petition is posted to this October 1917. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by agent.

No. 164 of 1917 is the Court of the District, Santiago, Mexico.

Ponnaswami Nadar	"	"	"	"	"	Pattinam
M. Rm. V. Chokkalingam Chetti and others	"	"	"	"	"	Cuddalore

Notice under section 33 (3) of the Landowner Act is hereby given that Pannuwan Nadas, son of Mada Nadas, residing at Bannapada village, Thiruvananthapuram taluk, has applied for being declared insolvent and that his petition is posted to 20th October 1937. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vald.

No. 169 of 1917 in the Office of the Director, Engineering, Manila.

Nampiaswami Nayudu	"	"	"	"	"	Pilavang
U. P. M. Sarayana Chettyar and others	"	"	"	"	"	Chennai

Notice under section 12 (3) of the Infringement Act is hereby given that Sasegannawm, Nanyole, vice of Young Nanyole, residing at North Fremont Malindi street, Malindi, has applied for being declared insolvent and that his petition is dated 11th October 1937. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by agent.

Official Baseball's Court, Modern,
26th September 1912.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Chief Justice

No. 91 of 1916 (No. 12 of 1916 of the FILE of the DISTRICT MAGISTRAR'S COURT, NORTH ARCAN)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRAR, NORTH ARCAN

Abdul Kadir Sahib, son of Feroz Sahib, Mathamand, trader, aged
30 years, Tumpuchuk Petitioner.

Under section 16 (7) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter by this Court on 15th August 1917 and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible.

Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to me an affidavit in form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 17 of 1917 (No. 3 of 1917 of the FILE of the DISTRICT MAGISTRAR'S COURT, NORTH ARCAN)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRAR, NORTH ARCAN.

Yennamall Goundan, son of Kallies Goundan, Vannu, cottonseed,
aged 44 years, Kottaiyakkampalayam, Kottaiyakkampalayam Petitioner.

Under section 16 (7) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter by this Court on 25th August 1917, and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible.

Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to me an affidavit in form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 14 of 1917 (No. 2 of 1917 of the FILE of the DISTRICT MAGISTRAR'S COURT, VELLORE)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRAR, VELLORE.

Mahadeva Vethar, son of Balloo, Vennur, cottonseed, labourer, aged 28
years, Mala Bazaar, Vellore Petitioner.

Under section 16 (7) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act, it is hereby notified that the above petitioner has applied to be adjudged insolvent and that his petition is dated the 19th day of October 1917; he having the charge of the creditors, if any, in the matter.

T. KRISHNASAMAHAYA ACHARYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 22 of 1916 (No. 5 of 1916 of the FILE of the DISTRICT MAGISTRAR'S COURT, KANNARA)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRAR, KANNARA.

Yahya alias Jaki Dorella, son of Kallies Dorella, residing at
Mehroli village Petitioner.

Yahya J. M. Yee and others Creditors.

Under section 16 (7) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 27th July 1917 and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 12th October 1917. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 6 of 1917 (No. 2 of 1917 of the FILE of the DISTRICT MAGISTRAR'S COURT, KANNARA)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRAR, NORTH KANNARA.

Parbhoo Shetti, son of Somappa alias Doolamappa Shetti, Karhad
Kadla Petitioner.

Parbhoo Shetti and others Creditors.

Under section 16 (7) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 20th April 1917, and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 25th October 1917. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 5 of 1917 (No. 3 of 1917 of the FILE of the DISTRICT MAGISTRAR'S COURT, MANNAR)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRAR, NORTH KANNARA.

Qutub Sahib alias Qutub Beg Sahib, son of Akbar Beg Sahib,
residing at Palar village, Mannar Petitioner.

Muslika Muslika Shetty and others Creditors.

Under section 16 (7) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 1st September 1917, and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 15th October 1917. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 18 of 1917 (No. 1 of 1917 of the FILE of the DISTRICT MAGISTRAR'S COURT, THIRU)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRAR, NORTH KANNARA.

Qutub Hassan Sahib, son of Feroz Sahib, residing at Kottaiyakkampalayam
Kottaiyakkampalayam, Udipi Petitioner.

Abdul Kadir Sahib and others Creditors.

Under section 16 (7) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 1st September 1917, and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 15th October 1917. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 48 of 1917 (No. 28 of 1917 on the file of the District Muziris Court, Madras)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Agar Boga alias Bema, son of Agar Tanka, residing at Cottahall
village, Mangalore Petitioner.
Appar and seven others Creditors.

Under section 24 (1) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 21st August 1917 and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 20th October 1917. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 47 of 1917 (No. 18 of 1917 on the file of the District Muziris Court, Madras)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Rajanna Golla, son of Duddaya Golla, residing in Pathur village Petitioner.
Rajick Banga and others Creditors.

Under section 24 (1) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 21st August 1917 and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 20th October 1917. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 46 of 1917 (No. 20 of 1917 on the file of the District Muziris Court, Madras)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Appanna Balchada, son of Janna Balchada, residing at Kulebar of
Padure village in Mangalore taluk Petitioner.
P.P.R. Athanayya and others Creditors.

Under section 24 (1) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 21st August 1917 and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 20th October 1917. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 45 of 1917 (No. 22 of 1917 on the file of the District Muziris Court, Madras)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Hannabatha Henry, son of Anand Henry, residing at Cottahall Taluk
Mangalore taluk Petitioner.
Mannappa and others Creditors.

Under section 24 (1) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 21st August 1917 and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 20th October 1917. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 50 of 1917 (No. 24 of 1917 on the file of the District Muziris Court, Madras)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

P. F. L. Baga, son of P. F. Baga, residing at Bannur's Kadri village,
Mangalore taluk Petitioner.
Bikha alias Chendappa Kanthi, etc. Creditors.

Under section 24 (1) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 13th August 1917 and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 20th October 1917. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 49 of 1917 (No. 25 of 1917 on the file of the District Muziris Court, Madras)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Abdul Kadri Baga, son of Ahmed Baga, residing at Bannur's Kadri village,
Mangalore Petitioner.
Mannappa Baga and others Creditors.

Under section 24 (1) of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 13th August 1917 and that creditors should prove their claims before this Court on or before the 20th October 1917. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 53 of 1917 (No. 38 of 1917 on the file of the District Muziris's Court, Mangalore)
in the Court of the District Receiver, South Kanara.

Paul Nenecha, son of Balakrishna Nenecha, residing at Onjilakur village,
Margalore taluk Petitioner.
B. T. Dattora, Raj. and others Opponents.

Under section 18 (7) of the Madras Provincial Landrevenue Act, III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 12th August 1917 and that creditors should prove their claims before the Court on or before the 30th October 1917. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Landrevenue Rules, 1909.

No. 54 of 1917 (No. 39 of 1917 on the file of the District Muziris's Court, Mangalore)
in the Court of the District Receiver, South Kanara.

Angara, nephew of Althia Reddy, residing at Perambur village, in
Tutik Mangalore taluk Petitioner.
A. B. Chola and others Opponents.

Under section 18 (7) of the Madras Provincial Landrevenue Act, III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 12th August 1917 and that creditors should prove their claims before the Court on or before the 30th October 1917. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Landrevenue Rules, 1909.

No. 55 of 1917 (No. 40 of 1917 on the file of the District Muziris's Court, Mangalore)
in the Court of the District Receiver, South Kanara.

Manjeshwar Channappa Shambhoo, son of Subbaiah Channappa of
Manjeshwar Kurba, now residing at Puttur Kurba Petitioner.
Manjeshwar Kurba and others Opponents.

Under section 18 (7) of the Madras Provincial Landrevenue Act, III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 11th August 1917 and that creditors should prove their claims before the Court on or before the 30th October 1917. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Landrevenue Rules, 1909.

No. 57 of 1917 (No. 42 of 1917 on the file of the District Muziris's Court, Mangalore)
in the Court of the District Receiver, South Kanara.

Bharat Sarda, son of Hastam Sarda, residing at Pagar village Petitioner.
P. Matha Sarda and others Opponents.

Under section 18 (7) of the Madras Provincial Landrevenue Act, III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 23d August 1917 and that creditors should prove their claims before the Court on or before the 30th October 1917. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Landrevenue Rules, 1909.

No. 58 of 1917 (No. 43 of 1917 on the file of the District Muziris's Court, Mangalore)
in the Court of the District Receiver, South Kanara.

Jaji Reddy, son of Chennay Reddy, residing at Althara village
of Mangalore taluk Petitioner.
Philip Thomas and others Opponents.

Under section 18 (7) of the Madras Provincial Landrevenue Act, III of 1907, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter on 23d August 1917 and that creditors should prove their claims before the Court on or before the 30th October 1917. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the said Court an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Landrevenue Rules, 1909.

Official Receiver's Court, South Kanara,
Mangalore, 23th August 1917.

B. M. HERRICK,
Official Receiver.

No. 59 of 1917 (No. 44 of 1917 on the file of the District Muziris's Court, Mangalore)
in the Court of the District Receiver, South Kanara.

Talappa Talappa, Nallappa Talappa and Mullappa Talappa, sons of
Talappa Talappa, Althara, Talappa Talappa Petitioner.
Talappa Talappa and others Opponents.

Notice is hereby given under section 18, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioners above named were adjudged insolvent by an order of the Court dated 1st September 1917. The case stands adjourned to 31st October 1917 for further proceedings.

The creditors of the above named debtors should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 4 of the Madras Provincial Landrevenue Rules, 1909.

No. 43 of 1917 (No. 2 of 1917 on the file of the District Judge, Negapatam)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, NEGAPATAM.

Mohamed Salim Marudhayer, son of Mohamed Mohideen
Marudhayer, Marudhalla, Negapatam taluk Petitioner.
Mohamed Khalil Marudhayer and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given under section 13 (4) of Act III of 1907, that each of the petitioners above-named is hereby declared as insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on 11th October 1917, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 14 of 1917 (No. 3 of 1917 on the file of the District Judge's Court, Tuticorin)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TUTICORIN.

Ramswami Pillai, son of Agastyaiah Velupiar, East Thiruppur
Cheran, Tanjore taluk Petitioner.
Velupia Chettiar and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given under section 13, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioners above-named are adjudged insolvent by an order of this court, dated 11th September 1917. The said orders were made on 11th October 1917, for further proceedings.

The petitioners of the above-named insolvents should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be delivered as evidence by post in a registered letter or a claim in form No. 3 of the Indian Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1906.

No. 105 of 1916 (No. 8 of 1916 on the file of the District Judge, Tuticorin)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TUTICORIN.

V. Venkatasubramanian Pillai, son of Venkatasubramanian Pillai, Kanakshali street,
Puthiadam Petitioner.
Venkatasubramanian and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given under section 13 (4) of Act III of 1907, that each of the petitioners of the above-named insolvent who have not proved their claims should do so on or before 11th October 1917, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 149 of 1917 (No. 31 of 1917 on the file of the District Judge, Tuticorin)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TUTICORIN.

Ranganatha Pillai Petitioner.
Ranganatha Araya and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given under clause 9 of section 13 of Act III of 1907 that Ranganatha Pillai, son of Venkatesan Pillai, residing in Ranganatha Madakayar street, Veluppiyapur, Negapatam taluk, has applied for being declared as insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on 10th October 1917. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 188 of 1917 (No. 25 of 1917 on the file of the District Judge, Tuticorin)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TUTICORIN.

Salim Salih alias Nasser Mohamed Salih Petitioner.
Qr. of Mohamed Sherif Salih and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given under clause 9 of section 13 of Act III of 1907 that Salim Salih alias Nasser Mohamed Salih, son of Qader Salih Salih Karaman, residing in Thiruvartur, Nannadan taluk, has applied for being declared as insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on 10th October 1917. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 165 of 1917 (No. 9 of 1917 on the file of the District Judge's Court, Tuticorin)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TUTICORIN.

A. Lakshmana Aiyar Petitioner.
Anandiah Chettiar and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given under clause 9 of section 13 of Act III of 1907 that Lakshmana Aiyar, son of Parasurama Aiyar, residing in Nattia Thurai, Tuticorin, has applied for being declared as insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on 10th October 1917. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 394 of 1917 (No. 15 of 1917 on the file of the District Judge's Court, Negapatam)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, NEGAPATAM.

Alf Awan Salih Petitioner.
Venkatesan Aiyar and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given under clause 9 of section 13 of Act III of 1907 that Alf Awan Salih, son of Yappa Salih, residing in Nagore, Negapatam taluk, has applied for being declared as insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on 10th October 1917. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 180 of 1907 (No. 5 of 1917) IN THE FILE OF THE DISTRICT MURDER CHARGE, MATARAMAN,
IN THE COURT OF THE CHIEF CLERK, TANJORE.

Banabhai Appa Petitioner.
Methayya Chetty, agent Banabhai Appa and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Banabhai Appa, son of Narayana Appa, residing in Chakabhatra, Marudai taluk, has applied for being declared as insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on 15th October 1917. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 181 of 1917 (No. 17 of 1917) IN THE FILE OF THE DISTRICT MURDER CHARGE, NAGAPETAM,
IN THE COURT OF THE CHIEF CLERK, TANJORE.

Gandhi Chetty and Narayana Chetty Petitioner.
Gandhi Chetty and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2, section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Gandhi Chetty and Narayana Chetty, sons of Paradi Chetty, residing in Mela Narayana street, Nagapetam, Nagapetam taluk, have applied for being declared as insolvent and that their application is posted for hearing on 15th October 1917. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 182 of 1917 (No. 18 of 1917) IN THE FILE OF THE DISTRICT MURDER CHARGE, MATARAMAN,
IN THE COURT OF THE CHIEF CLERK, TANJORE.

Prasanna Appa Petitioner.
Kannappa Chetty, agent, Mathias Chetty and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Prasanna Appa, son of Subbaraya Appa, residing in Pulayakudi street, Mataraman taluk, has applied for being declared as insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on 15th October 1917. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 183 of 1917 (No. 19 of 1917) IN THE FILE OF THE DISTRICT MURDER CHARGE, MATARAMAN,
IN THE COURT OF THE CHIEF CLERK, TANJORE.

Ramswami Venkayya Petitioner.
Gandhi Pilla and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Ramswami Venkayya, son of Rajaram Venkayya, residing in Jayachandraswami street, Mataraman taluk, has applied for being declared as insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on 15th October 1917. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 184 of 1917 (No. 20 of 1917) IN THE FILE OF THE DISTRICT MURDER CHARGE, MATARAMAN,
IN THE COURT OF THE CHIEF CLERK, TANJORE.

K. R. Kathakrishna Appa Petitioner.
Hari Shyam Jai and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that K. R. Kathakrishna Appa, son of Venkayya Appa, residing in Koda Road, Nagapetam taluk, has applied for being declared as insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on 15th October 1917. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

No. 185 of 1916 (No. 11 of 1916) IN THE FILE OF THE DISTRICT MURDER CHARGE, MATARAMAN,
IN THE COURT OF THE CHIEF CLERK, TANJORE.

Vandhinga Padayachi, Gundabharani Padayachi, sons of
Rameswami Padayachi, and Pothumandi Padayachi, son of
Chowdai Vandhinga Padayachi, Akkai Uthi, Tirunelveli taluk Petitioner.
Sankarappa Appa and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under section 19, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioners above named were adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 22nd September 1917. The same stands affirmed on 20th October 1917 for further proceedings.

The creditors of the abovesaid insolvents should give their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1906.

No. 186 of 1916 (No. 12 of 1916) IN THE FILE OF THE DISTRICT MURDER CHARGE, TIRUVANMI,
IN THE COURT OF THE CHIEF CLERK, TANJORE.

Matharam Pilla, son of Appabharani Pilla, residing at Nagapetam
road, Vengayyapuram, Tirunelveli taluk Petitioner.
Sankarappa Thevar and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under section 19, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 25th September 1917. The same stands affirmed on 23rd October 1917 for further proceedings.

The creditors of the aforementioned respondent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering to me, or by post in a registered letter as notified in Form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1905.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,
21st September 1917.

G. P. SANKARANDEA AYIAR,
Sole Receiver.

No. 14 of 1914 (No. 25 of 1915 as per title of the District Court, Tiruvallur)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tiruvallur.

Thanks Appa Moorthy alias Asud Anthony Michael Kossin, son of
Michael Kossin of Tanjore Petitioner.
Kastoral Perumal and others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that creditors of the insolvent are required to prove their claims on or before the 10th day of October 1917, failing which their claims will be declared and distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 28 of 1915 (No. 5 of 1914 as per title of the District Court, Tiruvallur)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tiruvallur.

Parimal Naikun, son of Chinnu Varadaraja Naikun of Surangudi .. . Petitioner.
Ramaiah Chetty and others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that creditors of the insolvent are required to prove their claims on or before the 10th day of October 1917, failing which their claims will be declared and distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 43 of 1917 (No. 5 of 1917 as per title of the District Court, Tiruvallur)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tiruvallur.

In the matter of Thiruvallur District, Office of Receivers.—Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the aforementioned debtor has been adjudged by me as insolvent on 20th September 1917. Persons alleging themselves to be creditors are hereby required to prove their claims on or before 20th November 1917 by delivering to me, or by registered post, affidavit of proof as per Form No. 2 attached in Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1905, accompanied with books, accounts, vouchers and other documents to substantiate their claims after which date I shall proceed to make schedule for proved debts.

1. Creditors wishing to have claims on their claims concentrated to them should deliver or send postage label to the value of Rs. 3-6 along with their proofs.

2. Several creditors may jointly or severally certify as such as in Form No. 3, paragraph 3, Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, when satisfied by producing their documents accompanied with books, accounts, vouchers, etc., and all evidences in proof of their claims and validity according to law and sign the same under sections 28 and 31 of Act III of 1907 if they wish to be entered in the schedule to rank for dividend.

No. 52 of 1917 (No. 11 of 1917 as per title of the District Court, Tiruvallur)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tiruvallur.

In the matter of Pichaya Pillai, son of Kallappa Pillai, Maravar
Kannan alias, Tanjore Debtor.

The aforementioned debtor has presented a petition on 20th August 1917 to the Tanjore District Court for the benefit of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907 and the same has been transferred to me for disposal.

The same is fixed for hearing before me on 20th November 1917 at 4 p.m. or adjourned day thereof. Creditors' objections against the application should be filed on or before the said date.

No. 55 of 1917 (No. 15 of 1917 as per title of the District Court, Tiruvallur)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tiruvallur.

In the matter of Deshpande's Agent, son of Pichaya Pillai, Maravar
Kannan alias Debtor.

The aforementioned debtor has presented a petition on 7th September 1917 to the Tanjore District Court for the benefit of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907 and the same has been transferred to me for disposal.

The same is fixed for hearing before me on 20th November 1917 at 4 p.m. or adjourned day thereof. Creditors' objections against the application should be filed on or before the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,
21st September 1917.
11-4

A. SUBRAMANYA AYIAR,
Sole Receiver.

No. 8 of 1942 of the Order of the District No. 27, Pskovskaya.

In the matter of the insanity of Subrahmanya Ayyar—Petitioner,

Series is hereby given that the order of adjunctions dated 25th November 1912, passed by the Court adjudging the abovementioned as insolvent has been annulled by the District Magistrate's Court, Bangalore, on 31st August 1917, under section 43 of Act III of 1911.

No. 7 of 1917 is the Cover of the DASHLEY METHOD, BERGENHAM.

Hesperia Res. on of Vanora Res. South China street, Sol-	
Highly	Active.
Hesperia Res. on of Vanora Res. South China street, Sol-	Over temperature.

Narine is hereby given that the aforementioned petitioner was adjudged an insolvent on 30th September 1937 and his financial administration was placed on 13th October 1937. All his creditors are requested to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the General Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1926.

No. 14 of 1907 is the Statute of the *Boards of Trade*, *Thameside*.

<i>Fulcomini</i> Tschudi, see of <i>Nemagiri</i> Benth, <i>Benthamangulum</i> , <i>largula</i> - <i>perum</i> , <i>Nemagiri</i> tabak	..	..	..	..	<i>Fulcomini</i>
<i>Nemagiri</i> Benth and others	..	..	..	..	<i>Crucifera</i> - <i>fulcomini</i>

Whereas the aforesaid petition has been applied to the Subordinate Judge's Court of Tientsinopoly to be adjudged as insolvent and the said court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 14th October 1917.

503, 30 SEP 1947 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TWINFALL.

S. V. Chidambaram Christian, son of S. Vallabhapani Chettiar,		
Kepa Cheluvapillaiyan, Udaiyarpalayam taluk	Pithur.	
Sewal Avenue of S. V. Narayanaiah Ayyar and Brothers	Cuddalore.	

Whereas the aforementioned petition has applied to the District Judge of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 19th October 1937.

No. 16 of 1917 by the Council of the District Messrs. Tatchell & Co.

Vandana Mithal, son of Rameshwar Mishra, Andhra Pradesh					
Vishinipati	12	12	12	12	Fictionary
Krishna Arora and others	12	12	12	12	Counter-pollution

Notice is hereby given that the above-named prisoner was adjudged an insolvent on 16th September 1917. All his creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Indian Prisons Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 25 of 1917 is the Order of the District Magistrate, Telukangra.

Benarasi Ayyangar, son of Bang Ayyangar, Mathuraodul,	
Trichinopoly Fort	Patilam.
Foster Mathias Pillai and others	Cruiser-patilam.

Notice is hereby given that the aforementioned petitioners was adjudged an insolvent on 17th September 1917. All his creditors are required to prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the General Receiver, Constantinople, an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Matras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No, it is still in the Court of the Divine Jesus, Transcending.

E. Molebert: Appur, use of Kirolo Baramandi Appur, Taked, Hensh					
and Fort, Komo Nenshish	..	..	..	..	Per Year
Yato: Onedon and others	..	..	..	..	Owner publications

All persons alleging themselves to be the authors of the aforementioned petition are required to appear prior to their claims on or before 13th October 1912. If they fail to do so, a decision will be rendered without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly,
24th September 1917.

T. S. PALANISWAMI PILLAI,
Offical Secretary

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27th SEPTEMBER 1917.

DEBITORS.				CREDITORS.				
	No.	Dr.	Cr.		No.	Dr.	Cr.	
Deposits paid up	36,36,000	0	0	Government Securities	11	1,90,31,047	0	0
Reserve Fund	10,00,000	0	0	Other authorized Investments	12	4,41,907	0	0
Public Deposits	36,36,000	0	0	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	13	2,04,03,399	10	0
Head Office	36,36,000	0	0	Advance to credit of Government and other authorized Securities	14	3,00,01,200	10	0
Branch Office	36,36,000	0	0	Bills discounted and purchased	15	6,40,908	11	10
Other Deposits of Head Office and Branches	36,36,000	0	0	Advances with other funds	16	10,10,200	11	11
Reserve	10,00,000	0	0	Deposits	17	10,00,000	0	0
Other Deposits of Head Office and Branches	10,00,000	0	0	Fixed Stock	18	10,00,000	0	0
Reserve	10,00,000	0	0	Exchange	19	10,00,000	0	0
Bank Note B.R., etc.	10,00,000	0	0	Banking	20	1,00,000	0	0
Banknote	10,00,000	0	0	Cost and Discount Value of Fixed Stock and Securities	21	4,41,907	0	0
Total	10,00,000	0	0	Total	10,00,000	0	0	

* Includes 10,00,000 Reserve in No. 36,36,000-4-0.

(By order of the Directors)

H. E. HUGHES,
Chief Accountant.W. E. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—5 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to be retained payable on demand, 25%.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 1st October 1917.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 26 of 1917.

The following is republished for information.

Provisionary Port Office, Madras,
25th September 1917.F. G. SMITH,
Acting Provisionary Port Officer.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 242.

CHINA SEA—THUNDER BURNER—KARAKUMU to SANGA (SANGA) LIGHT—SANGA POINT.

Excluded Rock.

Notice is hereby given that an uncharted rock has been found in the approach to Sanga (SANGA) Light, about 5 miles to the south-eastward of Ragged Point. There is said to be a least depth of 3 feet over the rock at low water of spring tides.

(By order of the Inspector-General of Customs.)

The Maritime Customs, Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 26th August 1917.W. F. DYER,
Coast Inspector.

No. 28 of 1917.

The following is republished for information.

Provisionary Port Office, Madras,
25th September 1917.F. G. SMITH,
Acting Provisionary Port Officer.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

INDIA—WING CAUSE—COLONIAL.

The Palm Rock East Buoy has been replaced.

W. L. KELLY, Lieutenant-Commander, R.N.R.,
Principal Port Officer.

Adyar, 25th September 1917.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS

UNCLAIMED SUMS

It is hereby certified that the undermentioned sums are outstanding for over three months in the Division as arrears of unpaid wages and that the parties concerned may appear before the concerned Sub-divisional officers and take payment within one month from the date of this notification, failing which the amounts will be remitted to Government.

[illegible]

Tiragudi, 23rd September 1987.

S. S. RAMAKRISHNA AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, Tobacco Plantation Division.

Nature is hereby given that a sum of Rs. 5.44 is outstanding in the books of this Division on account of wages due to one Ch. Appalarany for work done in the State Workshops during the period 1945 to 31st May 1957 will be remitted to Government, if the same is not claimed within a period of three months from the date of this notification.

Revised, 2049 September 1957.

REVENUE NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers delegated to it under section 11 of the New Customs Act VIII of 1878, as amended by Acts IV and XII of 1914, the Board of Revenue as the Chief Customs authority hereby appoints the places specified in the following schedule as wharves at the port of Rangoon for the purposes named against each:

References

Name of post.	Number of wharf and name of the owner.	Kind of the wharf.	Particulars of classes of goods to be sent) with.	The manner of dealing with them.
Bahia	1. Bahia Real c/o J. J. de la Cruz	The beach along the western bank of the Sancti Spiritus river at the village of Bahia from the mouth to a point 100 yards north of the same.	Salt and fish	Shipping
Do	2. Bahiankian, French Post and Government.	The northern bank of the Estancia river from the south-western boundary of the first buying mission to the S. of the village of Bahia to the north-western boundary of the same buying mission and thence along the northern boundary of Paray. It is 100 fms. in extent.	Forwarded	Do.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue).
Madras, 13th November 1917.

E. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

TENDERS FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO PUNTER ARMY

³ Several teachers will be received by the manager of his office up to 3 o'clock on 21st October 1927 for improvements to the Pioneer school at Adinaapallu including the reconstruction of damaged portions. Estimate Rs. 1,20,000.

2. Readers should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Kanadla Division, and should be represented by Deeds for measurements on the Damagangudi at Kanadla.

5. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest money of 2n. 000 in cash or currency order which will be returned to the tenders whose tenders are not accepted.

4. The Executive Committee, Carmel Division, will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without accepting any reasons for an failure.

8. As soon as the acceptance of the tender is notified, the successful tenderer will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs. 1,000 which, with the earnest money received, will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

6. The successful bidder will also be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfillment of the contract.

7. Failure to comply with conditions 4 and 6 above will result forfeiture of the earnest money.

8. The ovaries must not be empty.

8. Other conditions of contract and the contract documents can be seen at any time between 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. at the Executive Engineer's office, Koppell, from which blank forms of tender can also be obtained.

Age/sex	Observation	Time
00:10-01:10	Disembarking at water margin and swimming down to a bed of 230°	1:00
01:10-02:10	Swimming at water margin at 230° and swimming up	1:00
02:10-03:10	Swimming along at water margin and swimming up	1:00
03:10-04:10	Swimming at 230° and swimming up	1:00
04:10-05:10	Swimming at 230° and swimming up	1:00
05:10-06:10	Swimming at 230° and swimming up	1:00
06:10-07:10	Swimming at 230° and swimming up	1:00
07:10-08:10	Swimming at 230° and swimming up	1:00
08:10-09:10	Swimming at 230° and swimming up	1:00
09:10-10:10	Swimming at 230° and swimming up	1:00
10:10-11:10	Swimming at 230° and swimming up	1:00
11:10-12:10	Swimming at 230° and swimming up	1:00
12:10-13:10	Swimming at 230° and swimming up	1:00
13:10-14:10	Swimming at 230° and swimming up	1:00
14:10-15:10	Swimming at 230° and swimming up	1:00
15:10-16:10	Swimming at 230° and swimming up	1:00
16:10-17:10	Swimming at 230° and swimming up	1:00
17:10-18:10	Swimming at 230° and swimming up	1:00
18:10-19:10	Swimming at 230° and swimming up	1:00
19:10-20:10	Swimming at 230° and swimming up	1:00
20:10-21:10	Swimming at 230° and swimming up	1:00
21:10-22:10	Swimming at 230° and swimming up	1:00
22:10-23:10	Swimming at 230° and swimming up	1:00
23:10-00:10	Swimming at 230° and swimming up	1:00

Kawachi, T. & Renshaw, M. 1997.

A. S. LAURIE,
Executive Engineer, Export Division.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT SANDALWOOD.

The following approximate quantities of clearest sandalwood (billets, roots, chips and dust) will be put up to auction at the Victoria and Tangier depots of the South and West Valleys divisions of North Queensland (on the broad gauge railway) at 10 a.m. on the 25th and 26th November 1917, respectively:—

Victoria depot about eighty (80) tons and Tangier depot about one hundred (100) tons.

5. The sandalwood in each of the depots will be sorted and classified into the highest, clearest, select, better and such class will be put up to sale in accordance with the lot. Details as to the approximate quantities available under each class are also noted below. Purchasers are advised to inspect, in advance each lot put up for sale and they also accept the classification made in the depots as final. No complaints of any kind will afterwards be admitted.

Class and name.	Description.	Approximate quantity available for sale in the	
		Victoria depot.	Tangier depot.
1. White Bark or Red Bark billets.	Round White or R.B. lengths weighing not less than 10 lb.	300	300
2. Clear Bark or second-class billets.	Round White or R.B. lengths weighing less than 10 lb.	300	300
3. Pycnanon or Clearest Billets.	Round White in 8 ft. lengths weighing less than 10 lb.	300	300
4. Billets or short billets.	Round White, less than 4 ft. in length, weight unspecified.	1,000	1,000
5. Short Billets.	Billets of 3 ft. and over with square defects such as knots, small cracks and hollows.	415	440
6. Segregated.	Billets with square defects, such as knots, small cracks and hollows, less weighing less than 10 lb.	440	440
7. Roots, Red Bark.	Weighting not less than 10 lb.	250	250
8. Roots, second class.	Weighting not less than 10 lb.	100	100
9. Roots, third class.	Less than 5 ft. and all side roots.	200	200
10. Chips, Red Bark.	Red Bark and second class chips weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
11. Chips, second class.	Red Bark and second class chips weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
12. Saw Timber.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
13. Chips.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
14. Saw Timber.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
15. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
16. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
17. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
18. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
19. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
20. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
21. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
22. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
23. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
24. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
25. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
26. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
27. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
28. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
29. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
30. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
31. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
32. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
33. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
34. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
35. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
36. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
37. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
38. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
39. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
40. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
41. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
42. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
43. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
44. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
45. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
46. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
47. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
48. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
49. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
50. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
51. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
52. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
53. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
54. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
55. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
56. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
57. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
58. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
59. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
60. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
61. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
62. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
63. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
64. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
65. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
66. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
67. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
68. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
69. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
70. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
71. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
72. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
73. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
74. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
75. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
76. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
77. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
78. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
79. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
80. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
81. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
82. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
83. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
84. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
85. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
86. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
87. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
88. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
89. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
90. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
91. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
92. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
93. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
94. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
95. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
96. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
97. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
98. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
99. Chips, Red Bark.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
100. Chips, second class.	Round and second class pieces weighing not less than 1 lb.	100	100
Total.		5,100 or 51 tons.	5,100 or 51 tons.

6. No person will be allowed to bid at the auction unless he furnishes an earnest-money deposit of £5 10s (five pounds ten shillings) at the time of sale in each depot and unless he signs his name in the sales notice to signify his acceptance of the conditions contained in that notice.

The deposit of successful bidders will be returned to them at the conclusion of the sale.

7. The sales will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any bid. It is provided that the Commissioner of Customs will transmit by post at the time of sale and the result of sale will, therefore, be announced at the spot.

8. Each purchaser shall, immediately after a lot is knocked down to him, sign his name at foot of the sales list in the manner provided for the purpose. Such signature shall be held as an endorsement on his part of having bought the lot.

9. Immediately after the sale, each purchaser, if his offer has been accepted by the Commissioner of Customs for that lot, will be furnished with a memorandum showing the total amount due by him and shall pay 50 per cent of the same, less the current deposit returned to above sale any of the Government branches at Victoria or Tangier or remit it into the Bank of Australia payable to the Commissioner-General in Melbourne, within ten days from the date of receipt by him of the memorandum confirming the sale and the balance before the expiry of three months from the date of sale, provided however no remission of the sandalwood will be permitted until payment is made in full.

10. Should any purchaser fail to make the payment as indicated above, or the due date, the sandalwood purchased by him will be resold at his risk, the current deposit made by him forfeited to Government, and any loss arising by such resale recovered from him as if it were an act of fraud. Should however any profit arise by such resale, the purchaser shall not participate in it.

11. The purchaser must take delivery of the sandalwood after payment of at least 50 per cent of the purchase money, within three days from the date of receipt by him of the order confirming the sale. If he or his appointed agent does not attend on the due date for the weighing of the sandalwood purchased, no further weighing will be made, i.e., no storage will be allowed and the weight recorded in the depot books at the time of sale (which is the weight recorded immediately after first weighing and then verified at the time of sale) must be accepted by him. It is however, on reweighing as above should be found, the purchaser shall have no claim in the matter. If delivery is not taken within the time allowed, a demurrage of £2 10 per day will be charged until such time as the wood is allowed to remain within the depot premises within the paragraph 11 clause.

12. On presenting the claims to the officer in charge of the depot for the payment of value of the sandalwood purchased by such purchaser, the wood will be weighed as it is, as the Depot, in the presence of the purchaser or his appointed agent by an officer of the department not lower in rank than that of a Forest Ranger. No further weighing or classification of the sandalwood will be

undertaken by the Forest Department are well purchased are allowed to leave any wood previous to weighing. The classification, felling and weighing as determined by the Forest Department must be accepted. Should any delivery note after weighing, the value of the delivery will be returned to the purchaser or if an excess is found it shall be paid for by him.

10. The purchaser shall bear the cost of weighing at the time of delivery.

11. The purchaser will be allowed reasonable time not exceeding three months from the date of delivery after weighing to remove the wood, during which period, it will be kept in the depot at his risk. If the purchaser fails to remove all the wood within that period, any additional remaining unremoved will become the property of Government.

12. Special undertakers will be made to secure railway facilities to the purchaser for the transport of their material by rail.

13. No material can be removed from the depot, till a license to remove material, signed by the officer of the Forest Department who weighed, and the wood shall have been obtained and till every piece of material that can be stored has been stamped with the district wood license.

14. The officer receiving the sale shall be at liberty to stop the sale at any time without giving any reason to the intending purchaser.

15. Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

K. N. VEKKATARAMANA ATTAR,

District Forest Officer, & sub. Forest.

27th September 1907.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF TEAKWOOD.

Bidders tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 19th October 1907 for the supply of logs of teakwood of the best quality for delivery in the College workshops.

6. The forms containing the tenders should be accompanied "Tender for the supply of teakwood for the College workshops", and signed by the tenderer with his full address.

8. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10 as earnest money to be returned either in cash or money order, without which none will be accepted. The deposits of the successful tenderers will be returned in due course.

9. The successful tenderer will be required to supply with the contract within one month from the date of receipt of the order.

9. The tender will be inspected by an officer deputed by the Principal at the time of delivery and any rejected material must be removed at the contractor's expense. In case of disagreement, notice is required in the quality of material or measurements, the decision of the Principal will be final.

8. The approximate value of the wood required will be Rs. 2,000. The quotation should be per cubic foot of wood.

7. The undersigned reserves the right of accepting the lowest or any tender without obliging himself.

W. H. JAMES,

Principal, College of Engineering.

Madras, 17th September 1907.

PROOFEY OF WRECK.

UNDER SECTION 78 of Act VII of 1860 (The Merchant Shipping Act), it is hereby notified that the broken parts of a vessel "Reg" as detailed in the annexed schedule were gathered in the sea on the coast of Velupur village of the Narasimhal taluk, Vengal district. Persons claiming the parts as owners may prefer their claims before the undersigned within six months from the date of this notification. The claims will be delivered to the owner or payment of the salvage fee at the rate specified in the Government of Madras printed at page 134 of Part I of the First No. 80, Gazette, Madras, 1901. The owner will also be liable to pay a customs duty of Rs. 40-15-0 if the "Reg" is found for use in British India:—

Description of the articles.	Quantities.	Value.
1. Masts, two	250
2. Iron, four	140
3. Deck, one (Screw driven)	20
4. Scaffolding, one	10
5. Water, two (Dela spath)	10
6. Water, three	10
7. Mahogany, one	200
8. Iron, three, three and nails, etc.	200
9. Iron, three (each and other kinds of wood)	200
10. Other small parcels of wood about 100 bundles	20
11. Bag, one, two	20
Total	1,380

Narasimhal District Office,
2nd September 1907.

H. BROWN,
Subordinate Magistrate and Revenue Officer.

Apprentices are invited from candidates who have passed Type-writing examination, intermediate grade, and who possess a complete school leaving certificate for employment as an acting clerk on Rs. 25 in the Assistant Commissioner's Office, Madras. He will have prospects of promotion and promotion in due course. The applications of candidates should reach this office before 15th October 1917.

Madras, 15th September 1917.

MIR HUSEYUN,
Act. Commr., Port, Allah and Customs Dept.

Apprentices are invited for the post of acting head fitter exists on Rs. 35—50 (quasi-judicial position) in the Government Workshops at Dindigul. Persons but those who have had experience of fitter and mechanic work in a large workshop and who can handle heavy plant and machinery need apply. Applicants should state their age, educational and technical qualifications. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 14th October 1917.

Dindigul, 15th September 1917.

H. S. DOGRA,
Executive Engineer, Railway Road Works Division.

Apprentices are invited from candidates only specified under the examination rules for a permanent vacancy of a clerk's post on Rs. 25 in this office.

The application should be in the candidate's own handwriting.

School-leaving candidates should sending the marks obtained by them at the public examination in all the compulsory and optional subjects.

Madras, 15th September 1917.

H. S. CLINCH,
District Superintendent of Police.

Apprentices are invited for the post of temporary tracer on Rs. 20—30 in the Fourth Circle from candidates who have passed the Government Technical Examination in the Elementary Grade.

(1) Geometrical drawing, (2) Building drawing and Estimating, and (3) Free hand section drawing.

Calcutta, 15th September 1917.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Superintending Engineer, JF Circle.

Apprentices are invited for the post of plaster inspection in the Karnal district. The applicants are required for plaster work in and around Mathura and Fatehabad. Their pay and allowances will be regulated by the provision of the Indian Plaster Regulations.

Karnal, 15th September 1917.

H. G. SIKORA,
Collector.

Apprentices are invited from passed candidates of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of a temporary draughtsman on Rs. 30 per mensem in the Cuddalore Division Headquarters, Madras.

Applicants should state their age, general educational qualifications, previous experience, if any, and copies of testimonials.

Applicants must state their age, general educational qualifications, previous experience, if any, and copies of testimonials.

Cuddalore, 15th September 1917.

V. T. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Cuddalore Division.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after the 15th October, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Tirupur, 15th September 1917.

S. A. SUBRAMANIAM AYYANGAR.

On or after the 1st November, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Angkor, 15th September 1917.

K. THEKUMALAI THATHACHARI.

On or after the 21st October, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Calcutta, 15th September 1917.

K. BAGHAVATHA RAO.

On or after the 15th October, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Mysore, 15th September 1917.

B. RAMASWAMI.

On or after the 15th November, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Tirupur, 15th September 1917.

K. SATHANARAYANAMURTI.

On or after the 15th November, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 15th September 1917.

W. V. DESHCHANDR.

On or after the 15th November, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Tirupur, 15th September 1917.

S. VENKATACHANDR.

On or after the 15th November, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Mysore, 15th September 1917.

S. TULASIDAS.

143. Read and considered B.O. No. 113, Public (Marine), dated 3th September 1913, approving the appointment of Captain G. G. Hering, R.N.M., to be a Trustee of the Port of Madras, the Captain G. W. Phoenix, R.N.M., resigned.

144. Read and adopted a draft letter to the Chief Secretary to Government submitting for sanction a re-appropriation statement providing various modifications of grants for Capital works.

145. Read a note by the Trust's Traffic Manager supported by the acting Chairman, recommending for reasons given, the retention of berth dues according to No. 25 to Messrs. McIlwain & Co., Limited, on a case last brought on 28 "Karyala".

Resolved under section 44 (3) of the Madras Port Trust Act to recommend the Local Government to sanction the retention in question.

146. Read a note by the Trust's Traffic Manager supported by the acting Chairman recommending, for reasons given, a concessional rate of transit dues on 4 mean glass planks on 2 ft. "Zaria" assigned to Messrs. A. Chelvan, Mangalore.

Resolved under section 44 (3) of the Madras Port Trust Act to recommend the Local Government to sanction the retention in question.

147. Read note by the Trust's Chief Engineer regarding sanction to the sale of a steel glider discarded from the available import ton.

Resolved that the sale be sanctioned.

148. Read a note by the Deputy Port Commissioner, submitting an application from the State Clerk of the Harbour Master's Office for an increase of pay and the recommendation by the acting Chairman that the pay of the appointment be increased to Rs. 10-4-5.

Resolved that the pay of the appointment be fixed at Rs. 10-4-5.

149. Received a statement showing the purchase of English materials made by the Board's purchasing agents in England at which date was received in August 1913.

150. Received a statement of estimates submitted from the 24th August 1913.

151. Accounts and cash held by the Bank of Madras, for the Madras Port Trust on the 31st September 1913 were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

	Debit Account	Credit Account
	Rs.	Rs. P.
Revenue Account	50	1,48,182 5 2
Provisional Fund Account	2,34,000	— 5,185 5 4
Deposit Account	18,000	2,207 19 1
Indian States' Home Charity Account	27,500	2,207 12 0
Disabled Seamen's Fund Account	55,500	905 7 1
Postage Fund Account	40,400	— 15,100 0 0
Harbour Trust Advances Account	200	18,000 11 0
Seaway Trust Advances Account	244	18,000 5 0
Capital Account	541	2,75,400 4 1

Port Trust Office, Madras,
30th September 1913.

H. R. G. MITCHELL,
acting Chairman, Madras Port Trust.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

49.3

MADEAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 2, 1917.

[Paras. 10-11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 8

METHODS

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT MADRAS

Unclaimed dividends in respect of which no claims have been established within six years after such dividends have been paid into the treasury.

As a consequence of Act XXVI of 1911 the Official Assignee hereby gives notice that, in the event of no claim being preferred and established to the aforementioned unclaimed dividends in the respective unclaimed dividend office within one year from the date of this notice, such dividends will be distributed among such of the creditors in the said respective estates as shall have established their claims against the said estates respectively. Such claims to such estates in respect of such unclaimed dividends as shall not have been preferred and established within the aforementioned time will be assumed from the respective estates.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Station.	Person and description to be admitted to the station of the respective companies whose dividends are required.	Amount of dividends due, as shown in the statement.	Currency.	Amount of dividends due in the currency.
Madras Bank & Co., Ltd.	Commercial Guaranty	50 0 0	Ind	Rs. 50 0 0
	Do	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Alfred White Bank, Madras, North India Bank	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Do	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Madras Bank, Madras, Commercial	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Do	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Madras Bank, Madras, Commercial	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Do	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Madras Bank, Madras, Commercial	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Do	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Madras Bank, Madras, Commercial	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Do	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Madras Bank, Madras, Commercial	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Do	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
Madras Bank & Co., Ltd.	Commercial Guaranty	50 0 0	Ind	Rs. 50 0 0
	Do	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Alfred White Bank, Madras, North India Bank	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Do	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Madras Bank, Madras, Commercial	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Do	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Madras Bank, Madras, Commercial	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Do	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Madras Bank, Madras, Commercial	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Do	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Madras Bank, Madras, Commercial	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Do	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Madras Bank, Madras, Commercial	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Do	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
Madras Bank & Co., Ltd.	Commercial Guaranty	50 0 0	Ind	Rs. 50 0 0
	Do	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Alfred White Bank, Madras, North India Bank	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Do	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Madras Bank, Madras, Commercial	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Do	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Madras Bank, Madras, Commercial	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Do	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Madras Bank, Madras, Commercial	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Do	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Madras Bank, Madras, Commercial	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Do	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Madras Bank, Madras, Commercial	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Do	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
Madras Bank & Co., Ltd.	Commercial Guaranty	50 0 0	Ind	Rs. 50 0 0
	Do	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Alfred White Bank, Madras, North India Bank	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Do	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Madras Bank, Madras, Commercial	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Do	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Madras Bank, Madras, Commercial	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Do	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Madras Bank, Madras, Commercial	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Do	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Madras Bank, Madras, Commercial	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Do	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Madras Bank, Madras, Commercial	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0
	Do	50 0 0	Ind	50 0 0

[illegible]

Section	Name and description as entered in the minutes of the respective committee whose jurisdiction is concerned	Amount of receipts shown as assets and in the schedule	Debit	Amount of liabilities shown as liabilities in the summary
Borough of St. George, and parish of St. George	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Borough of St. George, and parish of St. George	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Borough of St. George, and parish of St. George	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Borough of St. George, St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Business.	Notes and descriptions as entered in the schedule of the returns in relation where dividends are received.	Amount of		Dividends.	Amount of
		dividend			
		received	in the		dividend.
		share.	share.		
Banks.	Bank of St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Bank of St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Insurance.	Insurance Co. of St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Insurance Co. of St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Manufacturing.	Manufacturing Co. of St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Manufacturing Co. of St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Retail.	Retail Co. of St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Retail Co. of St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Wholesale.	Wholesale Co. of St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Wholesale Co. of St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Transportation.	Transportation Co. of St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Transportation Co. of St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Utilities.	Utilities Co. of St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Utilities Co. of St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Finance.	Finance Co. of St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Finance Co. of St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Real Estate.	Real Estate Co. of St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Real Estate Co. of St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Miscellaneous.	Miscellaneous Co. of St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Miscellaneous Co. of St. George, St. George	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Total.	Total	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
	Total	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0

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OFFICIAL RECORDS OFFICE,
 HOUSE CHIEF CLERK,
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

F. H. WILSON,
Chief Engineer



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 30.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 2, 1917.

[Price, 4 pds]

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 29th SEPTEMBER 1917.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Ricefields generally 4½ feet. Straws plentiful. Transplantation of paddy concluding except in some taluk and parts of another for want of water. Weeding of paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi and pignoli cottons fair. Pasture sufficient. Fodder available except in certain taluks. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of hempseed, tobacco, cottons and greengram proceeding in concluding. Transplantation of cottons and tobacco commencing; of cottons proceeding; of paddy concluding. Standing crops fair. Harvested jute, mung, ragi, groundnut and onion; cottons fair. Pasture sufficient. Fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient. Harvest 4½ feet above average. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, ragi, pignoli, cottons, cholera, weeding, preparing methods for tobacco proceeding. Transplantation of cottons, paddy, ragi and weeding proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, pignoli, cottons poor to fair, mung, onion, ragi, groundnut, tobacco. Pasture sufficient. Fodder available except in one taluk and some divisions. Condition of cattle good, but not yet pastured properly in one taluk and some and some divisions in one division. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KIRITA.

Water-supply sufficient. Harvest 4½ feet above average. Sowing of cotton commencing. Transplantation of tobacco and cottons proceeding. Standing crops fair. Pasture sufficient. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but not yet pastured properly in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

UNTUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of cotton, kharif, cotton, indigo, tobacco, transplantation of cotton, and weeding of paddy and tobacco proceeding. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested kharif, cotton and indigo, cottons fair to good, kharif, mung. Pasture generally sufficient. Fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but not yet pastured properly in one taluk and some divisions in one division. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply sufficient. Tongabhadra 37 feet above average. Sowing of cotton, paddy, ragi and cholera, and weeding proceeding. Standing crops generally good. Harvested indigo, kharif, cotton and kharif, cottons fair. Pasture sufficient. Fodder available except in parts of three taluks. Condition of cattle generally good, but not yet pastured properly in one taluk and some divisions in one division. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair, but more and more in parts of one taluk.

RANAHAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of cotton, onion, kharif proceeding. Standing crops good. Pasture sufficient. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

Editor.

BELLARY.

Water-supply sufficient except under a few tanks in one taluk. Sowing of cotton, kharra, paddy, horsegram, Bengal gram and wheat proceeding. Agricultural operations retarded in parts on account of heavy rains. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested indigo, cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Conditions of cattle good, but widespread pox in few villages, and diseases (such as mella) in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Sufficiency of grain stocks not reported. Prospects fair.

BANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding of cotton and kharra proceeding. Standing crops good. Pasture sufficient; fodder scarce. Conditions of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of paddy and dry crops proceeding; and of horsegram, cotton, sorghum and kharra weeding; and of other dry crops proceeding. Weeding proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi, cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Conditions of cattle generally good, but widespread pox in parts of four taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHIDAMPAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Pox in some areas. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, cotton, kharra, cotton, sorghum and ragi; transplantation of paddy and weeding of paddy and kharra proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested indigo, kharra, ragi, cotton and kharra, cotton fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Conditions of cattle generally good, but diseases (such as mella) prevalent in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair. More rain is required to fill tanks to start wet sowing in parts.

MELLOOR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks. The maximum depth of water over the Bellan and Kargan aquifers was 17 feet and 24 feet, respectively. The supply in the Kargan reservoir is adequate. Ploughing; sowing of paddy and ragi, transplantation of paddy and wheat proceeding. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested ragi, cotton, sorghum, and kharra, cotton fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Conditions of cattle generally good, but widespread pox in one village and malignant nodules in another. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

CHINLOKPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing, transplantation and weeding of paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi, ragi, paddy, kharra and indigo; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Conditions of cattle generally good, but widespread pox in two villages and anthrax in another. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MAHRAS.

Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available.

SOUTH AMCOY.

Water-supply sufficient except in three taluks. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, kharra, ragi, and groundnut; transplantation of paddy and weeding of paddy, kharra and groundnut proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, kharra, ragi, indigo, and groundnut; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Conditions of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, ragi, groundnut and horsegram proceeding or concluding in parts; weeding of paddy and ragi; transplantation of ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cotton, kharra, indigo, ragi, and kharra; cotton fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder generally available. Conditions of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SOUTH AMCOY.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of four taluks. Pox in two areas. Ploughing; transplantation of paddy proceeding or concluding; of ragi proceeding and weeding of paddy and ragi; proceeding. Standing crops (horsegram and ragi) fair to normal. Harvested paddy, ragi, kharra, ragi and indigo; cotton (not reported). Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Conditions of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SALIM.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of four taluks. Ploughing; sowing of paddy proceeding or concluding in taluks consisting of horsegram, cotton, sorghum or proceeding; of cotton proceeding; ragi and kharra weeding; of horsegram, cotton, sorghum or proceeding; of cotton proceeding; ragi and kharra weeding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, indigo and ragi, cotton fair; kharra and ragi fair to fair; generally good. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Conditions of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHIMBATOUR.

Water-supply generally sufficient except under a few tanks in parts. Shortage of water in the Quarry at Kodu. Sowing of cotton, kharra, cotton and horsegram and transplantation of paddy, ragi and kharra proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and ragi; cotton fair to normal; cotton fair and kharra and groundnut, poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; cotton fair to normal; cotton fair to normal. Conditions of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient. Four feet of water over the Grand Anicut. Sowing of paddy, ramsay and karampam, and transmigration of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cotton, kaula, and groundnut; cotton fair to normal. Paddy sufficient; kaula available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Height of water over the dam at the southern end available. Sowing of the lower Amilam 9.5 feet. Sowing of groundnut and ragi proceeding and transmigration of paddy proceeding in considerable parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, kaula, cotton and groundnut; cotton fair. Paddy sufficient; kaula available. Condition of cattle generally good; but underfoot grounds in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient. Transmigration of paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton fair; ragi, fair to normal. Paddy sufficient; kaula available. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADURA.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Average discharge in the Periyar Main canal 210 cusecs. Ploughing; sowing of cotton and other dry crops and transmigration of paddy and working proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and cotton; cotton fair. Paddy sufficient; kaula available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects good.

RAMESAR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing, manuring, sowing of paddy, ragi, ramsay and cotton commencing, proceeding in considerable parts. Sowing of groundnut and working proceeding; of cotton and paddy proceeding in considerable parts. Sowing of groundnut and ragi commencing to proceed; of kaula, groundnut and ragi commencing to proceed; of kaula, groundnut and ragi commencing to proceed. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy and kaula; cotton fair; ragi fair to fair and cotton poor. Paddy sufficient except in one village; kaula available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TIRUNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient. Height of water over the Tirunelveli dam, not reported. Ploughing; sowing of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; cotton fair. Paddy sufficient; kaula available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; cotton fair. Paddy sufficient; kaula available. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH KANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing for second crop proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested first crop; cotton fair to normal. Paddy sufficient; kaula available. Condition of cattle generally good but underfoot grounds in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Ploughing. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Paddy harvest proceeding. Paddy sufficient; kaula available. Condition of cattle generally good.

THE NILGIRI.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing, pruning and weeding of many crops commencing. Ploughing crops fair. Harvested cotton and coffee; cotton fair. Paddy sufficient; kaula available. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 30th September 1912.—Weather very heavy. Sander, Malabar, Cochin; heavy Bellary, Anantapur, South Kanara, the Nilgiri; fair Coimbatore, Madras; good elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good generally, but rain is required in parts of two districts. Harvests of paddy and dry crops proceeding generally; cotton fair to normal generally. Sowing of paddy and dry crops proceeding generally. Condition of cattle generally good. Water-supply sufficient except in parts of Coimbatore, Bellary, Malabar, South Kanara, Cochin except Trichinopoly, Madras and Ramesar. Paddy sufficient except in one district and in parts of two others. Kaula generally available. Prices steady.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(R.A., Secy., L. Dept. & Agri.).
MADRAS, 2nd October 1912.

F. VIJAYARAGHAVA ACHARYA,
Acting Secretary.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 29th SEPTEMBER 1917.

Station.		RAINFALL IN INCHES				PRICES IN DOLLARS FOR 50 POUNDS NET BASIS									
		In the week.		Up to the end of the week (also for 1916)		Wheat		Barley			Oats		Rye		Average for September
		Inch.	Against 1916	Inch.	Average of 25 years, 1891-1915.	Actual to September	Last week	This week	Against 1916	Last week	This week	Against 1916	Last week	This week	Last week
Alaska	Barrow	1.1	9.1	35.6	36.7	7.4	10.1	10.8	18.6	19.2	19.4	..	..	..	..
	Etah	0.4	0.2	20.1	20.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Thule	0.1	0.0	17.2	18.1	0.1	8.4	4.6	18.2	17.0	17.4	..	13.7	18.7	20.1
	Godhavn	1.4	0.7	45.4	39.7	..	9.2	9.0	10.0	7.6	10.0	..	10.0	10.0	10.4
	Etah	0.7	1.0	48.0	33.9	0.1	5.1	5.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	Barrow	1.8	1.5	38.6	31.3	..	7.7	7.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Etah	1.7	2.0	29.6	18.4	..	7.8	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Perkasieville	0.9	1.1	20.4	1.89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bellevue	0.0	2.0	31.4	17.2	..	7.9	7.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Etah	10.2	1.1	31.4	18.9	..	7.9	7.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	Amundsen	0.2	2.0	20.1	18.0	..	7.9	7.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chitlak	0.0	0.0	20.8	18.7	..	7.9	7.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Etah	0.0	0.1	31.3	12.0	10.4	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	10.0	10.0	10.0
	Chitlak	0.0	0.0	31.3	12.0	10.4	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	10.0	10.0	10.0
	Etah	0.0	0.0	31.3	12.0	10.4	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	10.0	10.0	10.0
Central	South Arctic	0.0	0.0	18.2	18.2	7.8	7.8	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chitlak	0.1	1.0	31.3	12.0	10.4	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	10.0	10.0	10.0
	North Arctic	0.0	0.0	31.3	12.0	10.4	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	10.0	10.0	10.0
	Etah	0.0	0.0	31.3	12.0	10.4	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	10.0	10.0	10.0
	Chitlak	0.0	0.0	31.3	12.0	10.4	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	10.0	10.0	10.0
North	Barrow	0.0	0.0	18.2	18.2	7.8	7.8	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Etah	0.0	0.0	18.2	18.2	7.8	7.8	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chitlak	0.0	0.0	18.2	18.2	7.8	7.8	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Etah	0.0	0.0	18.2	18.2	7.8	7.8	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chitlak	0.0	0.0	18.2	18.2	7.8	7.8	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Coast	Barrow	0.0	0.0	18.2	18.2	7.8	7.8	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Etah	0.0	0.0	18.2	18.2	7.8	7.8	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chitlak	0.0	0.0	18.2	18.2	7.8	7.8	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Etah	0.0	0.0	18.2	18.2	7.8	7.8	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chitlak	0.0	0.0	18.2	18.2	7.8	7.8	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hills	Barrow	0.0	0.0	18.2	18.2	7.8	7.8	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Etah	0.0	0.0	18.2	18.2	7.8	7.8	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chitlak	0.0	0.0	18.2	18.2	7.8	7.8	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Etah	0.0	0.0	18.2	18.2	7.8	7.8	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chitlak	0.0	0.0	18.2	18.2	7.8	7.8	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A. in inches

B. in inches

C. Average of the 15 years ending 1916-17.

D. Average of 15 years.

E. Average of 15 years.

WEATHER SERVICE AND RECORDS OF THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA, SEPTEMBER 1917.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 8.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 2, 1917. [PART II, 3-4-5 p.

Part III.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bills introduced in the Indian Legislative Council, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 24th September 1917:—

No. 31 of 1917.

A Bill to make provision for regulating exhibitions by means of cinematographs.

Whereas it is expedient to make provision for regulating exhibitions by means of cinematographs, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Cinematograph Act, 1917.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

Definitions. 2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant to the subject or context,—
“Cinematograph” includes any apparatus for the representation of moving pictures or series of pictures;

“Place” includes also a house, building, tent or vessel; and

“Permitted” means permitted by rules made under this Act.

3. Where as otherwise provided in this Act, no person shall give an exhibition by means of a cinematograph, elsewhere than in a place licensed under this Act, or otherwise than in compliance with any conditions and restrictions imposed by such license:

Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to an exhibition in which the public are not admitted, whether on payment or otherwise, and in which less than fifty persons are present.

4. The authority having power to grant licenses under this Act (hereafter referred to as the licensing authority) shall be the District Magistrate, or, in Provisional towns, the Commissioner of Police.

Provided that the Local Government may, by notification in the local official gazette, authorize for the whole or any part of a province such other authority as it may specify in the notification to be the licensing authority for the purposes of this Act.

Provisions as to licensing authority. 4. (1) The licensing authority shall not grant a license under this Act unless—

- (a) the rules made under the Act have been substantially complied with;
- (b) it is satisfied that adequate precautions have been taken in the place in respect of which the license is to be given to provide for the safety of persons attending exhibitions thereat; and
- (c) a certificate is inserted in the license that the licensee will not exhibit or allow to be exhibited in such place any film other than a film which has been certified as suitable for public exhibition by the prescribed authority, and which, when exhibited, displays the prescribed mark of that authority, and has not been altered or tampered with in any way since such mark was affixed thereto.

(2) Subject to the foregoing provisions of this section, the licensing authority may grant licenses under this Act to such persons as it thinks fit, and on such terms and conditions and subject to such restrictions as it may determine.

4. (2) If the owner of a cinematograph uses the name or allows to be used, or if the owner or possessor, for receipt of any place where that place is to be used, in contravention of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder, or of the conditions and restrictions upon or subject to which any license has been granted under this Act, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

5. In the case of a continuing offence, with a further fine of one hundred rupees for each day during which the offence continues and his license (if any) shall be liable to be revoked by the licensing authority.

(2) If any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Act committed by him in respect of any film the licensing Court may further direct that the film shall be forfeited to the State.

7. (1) The Governor-General in Council shall, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prescribe as advisory authorities to be consulted in for the purposes of examining and certifying films as suitable for public exhibition.

(2) If any such authority after examination considers that a film is suitable for public exhibition it shall cause the film to be marked in the prescribed manner.

(3) If the authority is of opinion that a film is not suitable for public exhibition, it shall inform the person applying for the certificate of the Governor, and such person may, within thirty days from the date of such decision, appeal for a re-consideration of the matter by the Local Government whose decision shall be final.

8. (1) The Governor-General in Council may make rules for the purposes of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) It is provided and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, rules under this section may provide for—

- (a) the regulation of cinematograph exhibitions for securing the public safety;
- (b) the procedure of the authorities as to the examining and certifying films as suitable for public exhibition and all matters ancillary thereto, and the law to be observed by those authorities; and
- (c) any other matter which by this Act is to be provided.

9. The Local Government may by order in writing exempt any cinematograph exhibition or class of cinematograph exhibitions from the provisions of this Act.

10. The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, apply all or any of the provisions of this Act, with such modifications and alterations as he considers necessary to adapt the applied provisions to the subject-matter, to any other class of dramatic or spectacular performances.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Bill is designed to ensure proper control of cinematograph exhibitions with particular regard to the safety of those attending them; and to prevent the presentation to the public of (supposed) or dangerous films. The existing law of the country contains certain scattered provisions relating to such exhibitions and certain local enactments also bear on the subject; but the rapid growth in the popularity of the cinematograph as well as the increasing number of such exhibitions in India have rendered these provisions inadequate for the protection of the public from innocent or otherwise objectionable representations. Further the special danger from fire which attends cinematograph exhibitions, as has been illustrated by terrible catastrophes due to this cause in other countries, rendered it important to secure, in the interests of the safety of spectators, a proper regard to the structural conditions of the premises utilized.

2. The Bill accordingly provides that no exhibition shall be given except in accordance with the conditions of a license granted by the prescribed authority. The license is intended to ensure that the intentions of the Act are complied with and that adequate precautions are taken for the safety of persons attending the exhibition, which it covers. The Bill also provides for the constitution of an authority which will be required to pass all films intended for exhibition in the country and which will have power to refuse the necessary certificate in the case of any film, the production of which is open to objection for the reasons already given.

3. The Bill includes the ordinary rule-making provision and enables the Local Government to exempt any cinematograph exhibition or class of cinematograph exhibitions from the provisions of the law. Under clause 10 the Governor-General in Council is empowered to apply the Act in whole or part with such modifications or alterations as may be necessary to apply the Act to other classes of dramatic or spectacular performances. Finally it makes provision for the punishment of offences against the Act or the rules made thereunder.

The Bill was passed on the 25th June 1937.

W. R. VINCENT.

A. P. MUNDHAWA,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 8th September 1917—
No. 12 of 1917.

A Bill to amend the transfer of Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates and to provide for the payment of Certificates standing in the name of deceased persons.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the transfer of Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates and to provide for the payment of Certificates standing in the name of deceased persons, It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Post Office Cash Certificates Act, 1917.

Enforcement of
transfer of Post Office
5-year Cash Certi-
ficates where the
owner of the Cer-
tificate is deceased.

2. (1) Notwithstanding any provision in any enactment or any rule of law for the time being in force to the contrary, no transfer (whether made before or after the commencement of this Act) of a Post Office 5-year Cash Certificate shall be valid without the previous consent in writing of the Postmaster-General for the area in which the post office of issue is situate.

(2) In this section "transfer" means a transfer *inter vivos* and does not include a transfer by operation of law.

3. (1) If a person dies and in at the time of his death the holder of a Post Office 5-year Cash Certificate, payment of the sum for the time being due on such Certificate may be made in the manner provided in the Government Savings Banks Act, 1953, for the payment of deposits belonging in the estate of deceased persons, and the provisions of sections 4 to 8 of the said Act shall apply accordingly as if the holder of such Certificate were a depositor in a Government Savings Bank and the sum for the time being due on such Certificate were a deposit in such Bank.

Provided that the power conferred by the said provisions on the Secretary of a Government Savings Bank shall be exercisable by the Postmaster-General for the area within which the post office of issue of such Certificate is situate.

Provided further that, where in any case no payment has to be made of Certificates issued from more post offices than one, the said powers shall be exercisable by the Postmaster-General for the area in which any of the said post offices is situate.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) shall be deemed to require any person to accept payment of the amount due on a Post Office 5-year Cash Certificate before he has reached majority.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The form of Post Office Cash Certificates contains the following inscription printed thereon: "Not transferable except with the permission of the Postmaster-General", and non-transferability has from the first been a condition attaching to these Certificates. This restriction, however, in the absence of special legislation, would not be operative against the general right of transfer of all negotiable claims conferred by section 106 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. The present Bill provides for the validation of the above-mentioned restriction, except where the Cash Certificate forms part of the estate of deceased persons, or are lawfully transferable by operation of law, e.g., in the case of the holder's minority. Accordingly law of the same kind has been taken to place the payment of Cash Certificates belonging in the estate of deceased persons on the same footing as Government Savings Bank deposits forming part of the estate of such persons.

The Bill August 1917.

W. R. MEYER

A. P. MUDIMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 24th September 1917:—
No. 25 of 1917.

A Bill to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1902, and the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1917.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1902, and the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1917; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1917.

(2) Sections 6 and 7 shall have operation only during the continuance of the present war, and for a period of six months thereafter.

2. Section 2 of the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1917, shall be construed as if for the words "three hundred millions" the words "four hundred and twenty millions" were substituted.

3. In clause (a) of section 2 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1902 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) after the words "value of" the words "one rupee, two and a half rupees," shall be inserted.

4. In section 3 of the said Act, the words "not being less than five rupees" shall be omitted.

5. In section 15 of the said Act, for the words "five rupees" wherever they occur the words "one rupee" shall be substituted.

6. In section 19 of the said Act after the words "the Governor General or Council" the words "including any gold coin or bullion held on behalf of the Governor General or Council" be and under the control of the Government of any part of His Majesty's Dominions" shall be inserted.

7. In section 21 of the said Act after the words "the Secretary of State for India in Council" where they last occur, the words "or to the Government of any part of His Majesty's Dominions or to any such Government as the Governor General or Council" shall be inserted.

8. In clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 25 of the said Act, the words and sign "not being less than five rupees" shall be omitted.

9. The Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Ordinance, 1917, is hereby repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

(1) The Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Ordinance, 1917, raised the maximum limit for the issue of currency notes against British Treasury Bills from 25 crores, of which 15 crores it was fixed by section 5 of the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1917, to 50 crores. This Ordinance, which was issued in April last, expires, however, on 30th June next, after its promulgation, and, as it is desirable to retain the powers of additional issue which it gives, section 2 of the present Bill provides by an amendment of section 5 of Act XI of 1917 for their extension to the period of the war and for six months thereafter.

(2) The existing provisions of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1902, permit the issue of currency notes against gold coin or bullion only when such coin or bullion is held by the Secretary of State in the United Kingdom or by the Government of India in India, or in the system of communication between the Government of India and the Government of State; or in other words it is only under one of these conditions that it can be issued from the Paper Currency Reserve. Clauses 3 and 4 of the present Bill amend these provisions by providing that gold held in any of the British Dominions or in trust between a British Dominion and India may be treated as part of the reserve.

The main object of these amendments is to enable the Government of India to obtain the immediate benefit of gold acquired on behalf of the Paper Currency Reserve in Australia. But the Government have also framed a scheme to provide for the purchase of gold in other Dominions, and they also permit the issue of notes against gold bullion in the Paper Currency Reserve to be issued from India in Australia for the purpose of being melted. They will be in force only for the period of the war and for six months thereafter.

(3) Clauses 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the Bill provide for the issue of currency notes of the value of one rupee and two and a half rupees. The notes will be "unlimited" notes and will therefore be legal tender throughout British India, and available at all currency offices.

W. N. MEYER.

25th April 1918.

A. P. MUDDIMAN,
Secy to the Secy, of India, Legislative Dept.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 14th September 1917.—
No. 14 of 1917.

A Bill to restrict the transfer of ships registered in British India.

Whereas it is expedient to restrict the transfer of ships registered in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Transfer of Ships Restriction Act, 1917.
(2) It shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war and for three years thereafter.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act:—

(1) "British subject" means a person who:—

(a) is a natural born British subject within the meaning of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, or

(a¹) holds a certificate of naturalisation granted under any Act of Parliament, or

(a²) holds a certificate of naturalisation granted under the Indian Naturalisation Act, 1915.

(2) "Foreign-controlled company" includes any company, firm or association or body of individuals whether incorporated or not:—

(a) which is not established in and subject to the laws of some part of His Majesty's dominions or of some British Protectorate, and has not its principal place of business therein, or

(a¹) of which the majority of the directors or the partners or persons occupying the position of directors or partners wherever called are not British subjects, or

(a²) of which the majority of the voting power or the predominant interest in the hands of persons who are not British subjects or of persons who associate their voting power or hold their interest directly or indirectly on behalf of persons who are not British subjects, or

(a³) of which the control is by any other means whatever in the hands of persons who are not British subjects, or

(a⁴) all of which the managing body is a foreign-controlled company, or the majority of the managing body are appointed by a foreign-controlled company.

(3) "Interest" includes the interest of a mortgagee, and

(4) "person qualified to be owner of British ships" has the same meaning as in section 1 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1915.

(5) All provisions referring to a ship shall be read as referring also to a share in a ship.

3. No interest in a British ship registered in British India under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1915, shall without the previous consent in writing of the Governor-General in Council be transferred to a foreign-controlled company or to persons other than persons qualified to be owners of British ships.

4. Whoever makes or attempts to make or abets the making of any transfer in contravention of the provisions of this Act, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description which may extend to two years or with fine or with both.

5. For the purpose of determining whether any person, who is or who applies to be registered as owner or mortgagee of a British ship, is or represents a foreign-controlled company, the Governor-General in Council may require any such person or in the case of a company, firm or association, the secretary or other officer thereof to furnish such particulars as he may think necessary, and such person or officer shall be bound to furnish the particulars so required.

6. Where any person having an interest in a British ship registered in British India ceases to be a British subject or becomes a foreign-controlled company, such interest shall be liable to forfeiture.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The British Ships (Transfer Restriction) Act, 1915, as amended in 1916, prohibits the transfer or mortgage of British ships or shares therein to foreign-controlled companies, save in cases approved by the Board of Trade, and will remain in force for a period of three years after the termination of the war. It does not apply to ships registered in India or in the adjoining Dependencies.

1. At the time of the enactment of the British statute the Government of India had no special measure for considering that since on three issues was required in India. But the increasing restrictions which it has been necessary to impose upon British ship-owners have greatly added to the risk of owners attempting to escape from such restrictions by transferring ships to foreign registry. It has now, therefore, been deemed expedient to extend the provisions of the statute to ships registered in British India. The measure will be applied to the case of British ships registered in India under the British Merchant Shipping Act of 1914, but not to vessels registered under the Indian Regulation of Ships Act, X of 1914, which is used principally for the registration of sailing craft. The Bill purports to give effect to this device and like the English enactment will have effect only during the continuance of the war and until three years after its termination.

G. S. BARNES.

The 23rd August 1917.

A. P. WOODMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 15th September 1917:—

Ms. 16 of 1917.

A Bill to give additional powers to Courts to deal in certain cases with moving loans of money or grain.

Whereas it is expedient to give additional powers to Courts to deal in certain cases with movable loans of money or grain; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Transfers Loans Act, 1917.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

(3) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official gazette, direct that it shall come into force in the whole or any part of the province from such date as it may specify in the notification.

2. (1) Where, in any proceeding, or parts or otherwise, for the recovery of a loan whether of money or of grain made after the commencement of this Act, or for the enforcement of any agreement or security made or taken after the commencement of this Act, in respect of any such loan made either before or after the commencement

of this Act, the Court is satisfied by evidence that the return to be made over and above what was actually lent, whether the same is charged on, sought to be recovered specifically by way of interest or otherwise, in accordance with the transaction was or between the parties thereto substantially unfair, the Court may require the transaction and take as account between the parties, and may, notwithstanding any disclaimer or settlement of account or any agreement purporting to release previous dealings and to create a new obligation, require any account already taken between them and relieve the debtor of all liability in respect of such account, and if any such account has been paid or interest or allowed in account, the Court may order the creditor to repay any sum which the Court considers to be reasonable in respect thereof, and may set aside either wholly or in part or revive or alter any security given or agreement made in respect of any such loan, and if the creditor has put up with the security, may order him to indemnify the debtor in such manner and to such extent as the Court may deem just.

(2) In this section "agreement" means in cases of that which the Court deems to be reasonable having regard to the risk incurred as it appeared or must be taken by him as appeared to the creditor at the date of the loan and to the ordinary risk prevailing in the locality for loans of this character.

(3) In considering whether a return is excessive in or for this section the Court shall take into account any sums charged or paid for expenses, insurance, loss, damage, profits, proceeds or any other charges, and if account of interest is charged, the periods at which it is calculated and the total advantage which the creditor may reasonably be taken to have expected from the transaction.

(4) In considering the question of risk the Court shall take into account the position or absence of security and the value thereof, if any, the financial condition of the debtor and the credit of any previous money transactions of the debtor so far as the same were known or must be taken to have been known to the creditor.

(5) In considering whether a transaction was substantially unfair the Court shall take into account all circumstances materially affecting the wisdom of the parties at the time of the loan, or leading to show that the transaction was unfair, including the necessities or supposed necessities of the debtor at the time of the loan so far as the same were known or must be taken to have been known to the creditor and the rate of interest charged.

(6) On any application relating to the advantage or account of a good for money lent in any money proceedings, the Court may require the like powers to may be exercised under this section when proceedings are taken for the recovery of a money loan.

(7) This section shall apply to any proceeding whatever its form may be, if such proceeding is substantially one for the recovery of a loan of money or grain or for the enforcement of any agreement or security in respect of any such loan.

(8) Nothing in this section shall affect the rights of any bona fide transferee in good faith of a value without notice.

(9) Nothing in this section shall be construed as delegating from the existing powers or jurisdiction of any Court.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to prevent the Civil Courts being used for the purpose of enforcing loans and unremittable loans carrying interest at excessive rates. This subject has engaged the attention of the Government of India frequently in the past and in 1870 sections 18 and 19 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, were amended as to contracts made directly for the purpose on which a contract can be avoided on the ground of undue influence.

Those amendments had the effect of enabling the Courts to declare any such contract to be void on the ground of undue influence in cases relating to contracts in which the element of undue influence is established, but where such influence cannot be established, the result has been to emphasize the rigidity of section 2 of the Usury Laws Amendment Act (XXVIII of 1855), however excessive the demand, and however unconscionable the bargain.

Further than has been a tendency on the part of the Courts to place upon the word "unconscionable" in section 18 of the Indian Contract Act the restricted meaning which it has acquired in English equity, and consequently to limit their own powers of interference.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 12th September 1917:—

No. 16 of 1917.

A Bill to amend the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873; His Majesty is pleased so to enact in relation thereto:—

Enacted, that 1. This Act may be called the Government Savings Banks (Amendment) Act, 1917.

2. In section 4 and section 8 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873, for the words "one thousand rupees" the words "three thousand rupees" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of the Bill is to increase the limit of Savings Banks deposits which may be paid to the heirs of deceased depositors without the necessity of obtaining probate, letters of administration, or succession certificate.

G. S. HANSEN.

The *ENR* Report 1917.

A. T. NEEDHAM,

Secy. to the Com. of Inds., Legislative Dept.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 19th September 1917:—
No. 17 of 1917.

A Bill for the amendment of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the *Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882*; Enacted by the Indian Legislative Council, in this behalf enacted as follows:—

Short title.	1. This Act may be called the <i>Presidency Small Cause Courts (Amendment) Act, 1917</i> .	
Amendment of section 7, Act XV of 1882.	2. For the provisions in section 7 of the <i>Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882</i> , the following shall be substituted, namely:—	XX of 1917
Provided that—		
(1) no person shall be appointed to be Chief Judge of a Small Cause Court unless he is—		
(a) an advocate of a High Court of Judicature established under the <i>Indian High Courts Act, 1861</i> , or the Government of India Act, 1916, or		XX of 1917
(b) a vakil or attorney at law of the said High Courts;		XX of 1917
(2) no person shall be appointed to be a Judge of a Small Cause Court unless he is—		
(a) an advocate, vakil or attorney of one of the said High Courts, or		XX of 1917
(b) a Judge of a Court of Civil Judicature of not less than 5 years' standing; and		
(3) of the persons so appointed to be Judges, including the Chief Judge, not less than one-third shall be advocates of one of the said High Courts."		

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Under section 7 of the *Presidency Small Cause Courts Act of 1882*, the only persons eligible for appointment to the office of Chief Judge of a *Presidency Small Cause Court* are advocates of a High Court. The present Bill seeks the appointment to that office of vakils and attorneys who are already eligible for appointments as Judges, in the same courts, and creates an anomaly for which there is no justification, particularly in the case of vakils who are eligible for appointment as High Court Judges. The Bill will in no way affect the existing provisions of the law that at least one-third of the Judges shall be advocates of a High Court.

W. K. VINCENT.

At September 1917.

A. P. MUDDIRAN,
Sag. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

The following Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council on the 12th September 1917:—

No. 18 of 1917.

A Bill to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments

Whereas it is expedient that certain formal amendments should be made in the enactments specified in the First Schedule;

And whereas it is also expedient that certain enactments specified in the Second Schedule, which have ceased to be in force otherwise than by express specific repeal, or have become unnecessary, should be expressly and specifically repealed; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Repealing and Amending Act, 1917.

Amendment of certain enactments.

2. The enactments specified in the First Schedule are hereby amended to the extent and in the manner mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

Repeal of certain enactments.

3. The enactments specified in the Second Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

Effects.

4. The repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Act or Regulation in which such enactment has been applied, incorporated or referred to.

And this Act shall not affect the validity, legality, effect or consequences of anything already done or suffered, or any right, title, obligation or liability already acquired, incurred, or incurred or proceeding in respect thereof, or any release or discharge of or from any debt, penalty, obligation, liability, claim or demand, or any indemnity already granted, or the proof of any past act or thing.

It shall not be deemed that this Act affects any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, from or exercise of pleading, practice or procedure, or existing usage, custom, privilege, institution, assumption, office or appointment, notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed, recognized or derived by, or in pursuance of any enactment hereby repealed.

And shall the repeal by this Act of any enactment remove or reduce any jurisdiction, effect, custom, liability, right, title, privilege, institution, assumption, usage, practice, procedure or other matter or thing not now existing or in force.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

AMENDMENTS.

(See Annex 2.)

Year.	Number.	Short title.	Amendment.	Explanation.
1920	VII	The Criminal Act, 1917	In section 1, clause (c), after the words "or Group," the words "or the Province of Port Elizabeth in South Africa" shall be inserted, and the word "Group" shall be substituted.	To amend clause (c) with reference to the provinces of Orange Free State, the Province of Natal and the Union of South Africa.
			In section 2, for the words "Section 15 and 16" the words "Section 15" shall be substituted.	To refer to the Public High Court which was established under the Government of India Act, 1915 (2 & 3 Geo. 5, c. 41).
1919	IX	The Indian Criminal Act, 1919	In section 15, after the word "inserted" the word "deleted" shall be inserted.	To insert a clerical error (see section 15 of the Act).
1907	X	The Criminal Code Act, 1907	In section 8, in each of clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p), (q), (r), (s), (t), (u), (v), (w), (x), (y), (z), (aa), (ab), (ac), (ad), (ae), (af), (ag), (ah), (ai), (aj), (ak), (al), (am), (an), (ao), (ap), (aq), (ar), (as), (at), (au), (av), (aw), (ax), (ay), (az), (ba), (bb), (bc), (bd), (be), (bf), (bg), (bh), (bi), (bj), (bk), (bl), (bm), (bn), (bo), (bp), (bq), (br), (bs), (bt), (bu), (bv), (bw), (bx), (by), (bz), (ca), (cb), (cc), (cd), (ce), (cf), (cg), (ch), (ci), (cj), (ck), (cl), (cm), (cn), (co), (cp), (cq), (cr), (cs), (ct), (cu), (cv), (cw), (cx), (cy), (cz), (da), (db), (dc), (dd), (de), (df), (dg), (dh), (di), (dj), (dk), (dl), (dm), (dn), (do), (dp), (dq), (dr), (ds), (dt), (du), (dv), (dw), (dx), (dy), (dz), (ea), (eb), (ec), (ed), (ee), (ef), (eg), (eh), (ei), (ej), (ek), (el), (em), (en), (eo), (ep), (eq), (er), (es), (et), (eu), (ev), (ew), (ex), (ey), (ez), (fa), (fb), (fc), (fd), (fe), (ff), (fg), (fh), (fi), (fj), (fk), (fl), (fm), (fn), (fo), (fp), (fq), (fr), (fs), (ft), (fu), (fv), (fw), (fx), (fy), (fz), (ga), (gb), (gc), (gd), (ge), (gf), (gg), (gh), (gi), (gj), (gk), (gl), (gm), (gn), (go), (gp), (gq), (gr), (gs), (gt), (gu), (gv), (gw), (gx), (gy), (gz), (ha), (hb), (hc), (hd), (he), (hf), (hg), (hh), (hi), (hj), (hk), (hl), (hm), (hn), (ho), (hp), (hq), (hr), (hs), (ht), (hu), (hv), (hw), (hx), (hy), (hz), (ia), (ib), (ic), (id), (ie), (if), (ig), (ih), (ii), (ij), (ik), (il), (im), (in), (io), (ip), (iq), (ir), (is), (it), (iu), (iv), (iw), (ix), (iy), (iz), (ja), (jb), (jc), (jd), (je), (jf), (jg), (jh), (ji), (jj), (jk), (jl), (jm), (jn), (jo), (jp), (jq), (jr), (js), (jt), (ju), (jv), (jw), (jx), (jy), (jz), (ka), (kb), (kc), (kd), (ke), (kf), (kg), (kh), (ki), (kj), (kk), (kl), (km), (kn), (ko), (kp), (kq), (kr), (ks), (kt), (ku), (kv), (kw), (kx), (ky), (kz), (la), (lb), (lc), (ld), (le), (lf), (lg), (lh), (li), (lj), (lk), (ll), (lm), (ln), (lo), (lp), (lq), (lr), (ls), (lt), (lu), (lv), (lw), (lx), (ly), (lz), (ma), (mb), (mc), (md), (me), (mf), (mg), (mh), (mi), (mj), (mk), (ml), (mn), (mo), (mp), (mq), (mr), (ms), (mt), (mu), (mv), (mw), (mx), (my), (mz), (na), (nb), (nc), (nd), (ne), (nf), (ng), (nh), (ni), (nj), (nk), (nl), (nm), (nn), (no), (np), (nq), (nr), (ns), (nt), (nu), (nv), (nw), (nx), (ny), (nz), (oa), (ob), (oc), (od), (oe), (of), (og), (oh), (oi), (oj), (ok), (ol), (om), (on), (oo), (op), (oq), (or), (os), (ot), (ou), (ov), (ow), (ox), (oy), (oz), (pa), (pb), (pc), (pd), (pe), (pf), (pg), (ph), (pi), (pj), (pk), (pl), (pm), (pn), (po), (pp), (pq), (pr), (ps), (pt), (pu), (pv), (pw), (px), (py), (pz), (qa), (qb), (qc), (qd), (qe), (qf), (qg), (qh), (qi), (qj), (qk), (ql), (qm), (qn), (qo), (qp), (qq), (qr), (qs), (qt), (qu), (qv), (qw), (qx), (qy), (qz), (ra), (rb), (rc), (rd), (re), (rf), (rg), (rh), (ri), (rj), (rk), (rl), (rm), (rn), (ro), (rp), (rq), (rr), (rs), (rt), (ru), (rv), (rw), (rx), (ry), (rz), (sa), (sb), (sc), (sd), (se), (sf), (sg), (sh), (si), (sj), (sk), (sl), (sm), (sn), (so), (sp), (sq), (sr), (ss), (st), (su), (sv), (sw), (sx), (sy), (sz), (ta), (tb), (tc), (td), (te), (tf), (tg), (th), (ti), (tj), (tk), (tl), (tm), (tn), (to), (tp), (tq), (tr), (ts), (tt), (tu), (tv), (tw), (tx), (ty), (tz), (ua), (ub), (uc), (ud), (ue), (uf), (ug), (uh), (ui), (uj), (uk), (ul), (um), (un), (uo), (up), (uq), (ur), (us), (ut), (uu), (uv), (uw), (ux), (uy), (uz), (va), (vb), (vc), (vd), (ve), (vf), (vg), (vh), (vi), (vj), (vk), (vl), (vm), (vn), (vo), (vp), (vq), (vr), (vs), (vt), (vu), (vv), (vw), (vx), (vy), (vz), (wa), (wb), (wc), (wd), (we), (wf), (wg), (wh), (wi), (wj), (wk), (wl), (wm), (wn), (wo), (wp), (wq), (wr), (ws), (wt), (wu), (wv), (ww), (wx), (wy), (wz), (xa), (xb), (xc), (xd), (xe), (xf), (xg), (xh), (xi), (xj), (xk), (xl), (xm), (xn), (xo), (xp), (xq), (xr), (xs), (xt), (xu), (xv), (xw), (xx), (xy), (xz), (ya), (yb), (yc), (yd), (ye), (yf), (yg), (yh), (yi), (yj), (yk), (yl), (ym), (yn), (yo), (yp), (yq), (yr), (ys), (yt), (yu), (yv), (yw), (yx), (yy), (yz), (za), (zb), (zc), (zd), (ze), (zf), (zg), (zh), (zi), (zj), (zk), (zl), (zm), (zn), (zo), (zp), (zq), (zr), (zs), (zt), (zu), (zv), (zw), (zx), (zy), (zz).	Repealed by the passing of the Government of India Act, 1915, which has repealed and amended the Indian Criminal Code Act, 1907.
1908	V	The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908	In section 27, for the word "substituted" the word "amended" shall be substituted.	To amend section 27 of the Government of India Act, 1915, in the explanation of the word "amended" in section 27 of the Government of India Act, 1915, the word "amended" shall be substituted.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—cont.

AMENDMENTS—cont.

[See Section 4.]

Para.	Number.	Short title.	Amendment.	Explanation.
1011	W2	The Indian Assurance Companies Act, 1911.	To amend the said Act so as to— “publish in the Gazette of India and cause to be printed in the local official Gazette of the Province in which the life assurance company has the principal place of business” the following shall be published in such manner as to any such company of— “the printing press” the words “any life assurance company” shall be inserted and for the words “any life assurance company” shall be substituted “any company” the words “any company” shall be substituted. And in the same section after the words “the printing press” the words “any life assurance company” shall be inserted and for the words “any life assurance company” shall be substituted “any company” the words “any company” shall be substituted. Regulation by the Governor General is deemed.	To amend the existing anomaly of publishing, as a matter of form, both in the Gazette of India and in the local official Gazette, the several amendments and other provisions referred to required by existing section 12 of the Act.
1012	2	The Indian Assurance Companies Act, 1911.	In Schedule I, Part I, for the words “The Indian Assurance Act, 1911” the words “The Indian Assurance Act, 1911” shall be substituted.	To give to the Act the second short title as amended by the Indian Assurance (Amendment) Act, 1911 (XVI of 1911).

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

REPEALS

[See Section 5.]

Para.	Number.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.	Explanation.
1011	1E	The Indian Assurance Companies Act, 1911.	The second illustration in section 11.	The illustration is unnecessary.
1012	2F	The Indian Assurance Companies Act, 1911.	The whole Regulation, made under the said Act, in the year 1911.	The Regulation is unnecessary.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of the Bill is to make necessary amendments of a formal nature in certain enactments and to repeal certain unnecessary enactments and an enactment which has ceased to be in force otherwise than by express repeal.

Reasons for the proposed amendments and repeals are sufficiently explained in the margin of the Schedule to the Bill.

The 7th September 1917.

B. H. LOWKES,

A. P. MCDONNELL,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of the Indian Legislative Council assembled under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915 (S & C Geo. V. Ch. 61).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Victoria Lodge, Delhi, on Wednesday, the 24th September 1917.

PRESIDENT:

His Excellency Sir C. G. BARRERAN NAIR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.M.G., Viceroy and Governor-General, presiding, and 35 Members, of whom 25 were Additional Members.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The following Additional Members made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Charles Ernest Love, G.C.B.
 " Mr. Kripin N. Hogg.
 " Mr. Carlos Augustus Knolly, G.C.A.
 " Mr. James George Jessel.
 " Sir Giuseppe Emilio Chinardi, G.C.I.E.
 " Mr. Malcolm Edward Gurnham.
 " Mr. Donga Subramanyam Nay, G.C.B.

STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE.

The Hon'ble Sir C. G. BARRERAN NAIR:—"I lay on the table a statement" showing the number of schools which have adopted and sanctioned the boycott movement in each province, which was presented in reply to a question asked by the Hon'ble Sir Hanuman Pr. N. Sarda on the 6th February, 1917."

The Hon'ble Sir C. G. BARRERAN NAIR:—"I also lay on the table statements showing the number of elected and nominated members of the different universities in India, which were presented in reply to a question asked by the Hon'ble Nawab Saiged Nawab Ali Chaudhri, Khan Bahadar, on the 29th March 1917."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Miran MURTAZA SHAH asked:—

1. "Will Government be pleased to state—

"(a) the total number of Victoria Crosses awarded to Indian members of the Indian Expeditionary Force since the commencement of the World War and how many of these have been awarded to persons belonging to the Punjab; and

"(b) the total number of other military decorations awarded to Indian members of these Forces, and of these how many have been received by persons belong to the Punjab?"

His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL replied:—

"(a) Eight Victoria Crosses have been awarded to Indian members of the Indian Expeditionary Force since the commencement of the war. Of this number, three have been awarded to men belonging to the Punjab.

"(b) The total number of other military decorations awarded to Indian officers and men of these Forces is approximately 1,812, of which 228 have been given to persons belonging to the Punjab."

The Hon'ble Raja Sir BANARAI SEN asked:—

2. "(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether the Hon'ble Member for Education received my proposal in March last from the Hon'ble Lala Sukhlal Singh of Meerut for the subject of examination by compartments in schools and colleges, and if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

"(b) Is Government aware that the want of this system of examination imposes very hard study on a large number of students to the detriment of their health, and will Government be pleased to give the proposal a favourable consideration?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. G. BARRERAN NAIR replied:—

"(a) I received a communication in January last from the Hon'ble Lala Sukhlal Singh regarding University examinations by compartments.

"(b) Government have received no definite information that the present system imposes very hard study on students or is detrimental to their health."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. A. JUMMAN asked :—

3. "In view of the recent announcement and also the proposed visit of Mr. Montagu, and having regard to the feelings which have been aroused in the country by the intervention of Mrs. Besant and her co-workers, do the Government of India propose to consider the question of their return?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM VERNER replied :—

"The Government of India are prepared to recommend the Government of Madras to remove the restrictions placed on Mrs. Besant and Miss Wadia and Arundale under the Defence of India rules, if the Government of India are satisfied that these persons will abstain from unconstitutional and violent methods of political agitation during the remainder of the war. In taking this course the Government of India are actuated by the consideration that the recent announcement of His Majesty's Government and the approaching visit of Mr. Montagu to this country will have such a tranquillising effect on the political situation as to ensure the calm and dispassionate consideration of the difficult problems which are to be investigated during his stay in this country.

"The Government of India are prepared, subject to the same conditions to take the same course in regard to other persons upon whom restrictions have been placed under these rules, merely by means of their violent methods of political agitation."

The Hon'ble Mr. JUMMAN asked :—

"May I ask a supplementary question? Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to take the cases of Mohammed Ali and Shaukat Ali into consideration?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM VERNER replied :—

"The Government are already considering the cases of Mohammed Ali and Shaukat Ali and are making enquiries in regard to them."

The Hon'ble Khan GOLRAKH ALI KHAN asked :—

4. "(a) Will Government be pleased to state if they contemplate the creation of Tribunals or Committees for examination of interference cases under the Defence of India Act?"

"(b) If the answer is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to refer the case of Mrs. Annie Besant to one of these Tribunals?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM VERNER replied :—

"(a) The Government of India are consulting local Governments as to the necessity for appointing such Committees or Tribunals.

"(b) If it is decided to appoint them, and should such a course be necessary, the Madras Government will definitely consider the expediency of referring the case mentioned to the local Tribunal."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. RAMANUJAM ATTANAHAR asked :—

5. "Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement giving particulars relating to the number of superior gazetted appointments in the Secretariat of the Government of India held by non-officials, their pay and status, and the number of such appointments held by Indians?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM VERNER replied :—

"A statement giving the required information is laid on the table. It has been compiled on the assumption that by 'non-officials' the Hon'ble Member meant officers other than those belonging to the I.C.S., and that the Army Department does not come within the scope of his question."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. RAMANUJAM ATTANAHAR asked :—

6. "(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether the imposition by the Madras Government (Tamil) Act, 1917, of an increased tax on petrol has had the effect of conserving any petrol for war purposes, and if so, what amount of petrol has been so conserved?"

"(b) If the imposition of the increased tax has not had the desired effect, will Government be pleased to discontinue such imposition?"

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE BARNES replied :—

"I am not able as yet to state the effect of the increased tax on petrol, for the tax has not been long enough in force to enable any reliable estimate to be made of its effect on consumption."

"With regard to my Hon'ble friend's suggestion that the tax, if it should prove ineffective, ought to be taken off, I would point out that if taxation intended to check consumption proves ineffective, the normal remedy would be not to repeal the taxation but to increase it."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. RAMANUJAM ATTANAHAR asked :—

7. "(a) Have railway fares in India been increased recently and was the object to such increase to reduce the number of railway passengers?"

"(b) If so, what has been the reaction if any in the percentage of passenger traffic since the fares were increased?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT GILLAN replied :—

"The reply to (a) of the Hon'ble Member's question is in the affirmative.
"As regards (b) all the information so far received shows that the enhancement of fares has resulted in considerable reduction in the number of passengers travelling, ranging from 8 to 15 per cent."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. RANGASWAMY AYYANGAR asked :—

8. "(a) Is it a fact that material in the form of the 'Passer,' dated 14th February 1917, replies from all Local Governments, except Madras, have been received regarding Indian industrial labour?
"(b) If so, will Government consider the advisability of laying them on the table now or soon after they are in receipt of the Madras Government's reply?"

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE BARRETT replied :—
"Replies from all the Local Governments and Administrations regarding labour emigration to the Colonies, including that from the Government of Madras, have now been received and I lay them upon the table. The Government of India before the next Conference in London addressed a despatch on the subject to the Secretary of State, and they propose to publish this despatch with the Secretary of State's reply as soon as the latter is received."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. RANGASWAMY AYYANGAR asked :—

9. "(a) Has the attention of the Government of India been drawn to the controversy in the Madras newspapers about the propriety of the Presidency Bank's cashier changing a commission on advances made by the Bank?
"(b) If so, is this practice of changing commissions authorized?
"(c) Has any step been taken to effect a discontinuance of the practice?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MEYER replied :—

"The Government of India have seen certain articles in a Madras newspaper alleging that the cashier of the Bank of Madras at Colombo takes a commission on advances made by the Bank, but they are not aware of the actual facts. In any case the question is one which concerns the authorities of the Bank, and the Government of India do not propose to take any action."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. RANGASWAMY AYYANGAR asked :—

10. "(a) Is it a fact that Dr. Mander has been appointed permanently to the office of Deputy Agent with the Government of Madras?
"(b) If so, was the Government of India consulted before that step was taken?
"(c) If the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to lay on the table the correspondence on the subject between the Government of India and the Madras Government?"

The Hon'ble Sir G. RANGASWAMY NAIR replied :—

"The answer to questions (a) and (b) is in the affirmative.
"(c) The correspondence asked for is laid on the table."

The Hon'ble Captain ARUN KHAIR, Border Betahdar, asked :—

11. "When travelling on Form 'E' on return duties, do Indian officers of the Indian Army get the same concessions in drawing railway fare from Government, as is allowed in the case of all other individuals who are entitled to travel on Form 'E'?"

The Hon'ble the GOVERNMENT-IN-CHARGE replied :—

"The only Indian officers of the Indian Army who travel on Form 'E' are Indian Ambassadors. They receive the same concessions in regard to rail fares as British Officers of the rank of Captain. All other Indian Officers are provided with Railway warrants when travelling on duty."

The Hon'ble Captain ARUN KHAIR, Border Betahdar, asked :—

12. "Will Government be pleased to state what progress has, within the last five years, been made in the postal system for quinine and more frequent postal deliveries to villages distant from postal towns and branch post offices?"

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE BARRETT replied :—

"During the five years which ended on 31st March 1917, the number of post offices increased from 18,501 to 19,439, that is to say, 938 new post offices were opened during this period, and the number of postmen and village postmen employed increased from 15,745 to 17,086, an increase of 1,341. Since the 31st March last 159 new post offices have been opened and 161 more postmen and village postmen have been employed."

"The opening of every new post office results in a better delivery service not only in the village where it is situated but also in the surrounding country. So far as the financial position permits it is the policy of Government to open new post offices and to employ additional village postmen where the new revenue is expected to cover the additional expenditure within a reasonable period."

* Not included in this proceedings.

The Hon'ble Mr. RICHMOND BAKER asked :—

19. " Will Government be pleased to publish the opinions of Local Governments on the recommendations of the Madras Committee on Co-operation before taking final action thereon? "

The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. NAYLOR replied :—

" The opinions " of Local Governments on the subject are placed on the table. "

The Hon'ble Dr. THE BAKERSHAW SAHAY asked :—

20. " Is it a fact that a meeting was issued by the Government of India to Local Governments and Administrations in March last, or about that time, asking them to take any action, or adopt a particular attitude, towards the movement for self-government within the Madras or Home Rule? If so, will Government be pleased to lay such meeting on the table? "

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM VERNER replied :—

" A circular on the subject was issued. It was confidential, and the Government are not prepared to discuss its contents or lay it on the table. "

The Hon'ble Dr. THE BAKERSHAW SAHAY asked :—

21. " Will Government be pleased to state, if they propose to take, at an early date, any steps to modify the Indian Universities Act so as to allow the Affiliated University to increase the number of its Fellows? "

The Hon'ble Sir G. BAKERSHAW SAHAY replied :—

" The question of the modification of the Indian Universities Act is under the consideration of the Government. But they are unable to say whether steps at an early date will be taken to carry it out. "

The Hon'ble Dr. THE BAKERSHAW SAHAY asked :—

22. " (a) Will Government be pleased to state what will be the special duties of Mr. Choudhury, the Trade Commissioner for India who will reside in England and what will be his remuneration and the total cost of his office? "

" (b) Will Government be further pleased to state, if the Industries Commission have submitted any interim report and if it is in possession of that report that the above appointment has been made? "

" (c) If such report has been submitted, will Government be pleased to publish it for general information? "

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE BAKER replied :—

" (a) The attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the Press Communique issued on the 10th of June 1917, in which it was stated that the principal function of the Trade Commissioner will be the assistance of Indian export trade. He will advise the commercial public in their search for fresh markets for Indian products and manufactures and establishing new commercial connections within the empire. He will also help Indian industrialists in their enquiries regarding machinery and processes of manufacture. He will work in close co-operation with the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and with the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence in India, and will be a source of ready information to commercial men in the United Kingdom on Indian commercial and industrial matters. His office will be located in the City of London so that he may be in direct and immediate touch with merchants and others interested in Indian products and manufactures. As at present arranged Mr. Choudhury will draw two-thirds of his salary which he would draw if he were on duty in India, converted into sterling at the rate of 1s. 6d. to the rupee. I am afraid I cannot yet state what the total cost of his office will be, as details regarding staff and miscellaneous expenditure will remain to be settled. "

" (b) The Indian Industrial Commission has not submitted any interim report as yet. The answer to this part of the question is, therefore, in the negative. The report of the Indian Industrial Commission will be published as soon as it is received by Government, but as the writings of the Commission will continue till February, the report cannot be expected earlier than March or April next. "

The Hon'ble Dr. THE BAKERSHAW SAHAY asked :—

23. " (a) Have the Government of India addressed any despatch to the Secretary of State regarding proposed constitutional reforms in India? If so, have they received any reply from the Secretary of State? "

" (b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to publish their own despatch with the enclosure, if any, by individual members of the Executive Council, the despatch, if any, of Local Governments, and the despatch of the Secretary of State? "

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM VERNER replied :—

" The attention of the Hon'ble Member is drawn to the answer to a question on the same subject asked by him in this Council on the 7th February last. Government have nothing to add to that reply. "

The Hon'ble Member Sir MANNERS CHANDRA NARAI asked:—

21. " (a) Have the opinions of all Local Administrations been received on the Report of the Indian Public Services Commission? If so, will Government be pleased to lay them on the table? "

" (b) Have Government asked for and received the opinions of any public bodies on the Report? If so, will they be pleased to lay these opinions on the table? "

" (c) Do Government propose to suggest any action being taken on the recommendations of the Commission till the more important public bodies in the country, particularly all the Provincial Legislative Councils, have been consulted in the matter? "

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM VANDERBEEK replied:—

" The reply to parts (a) and (b) of the question is in the negative. "

" As regards part (c) I would refer the Hon'ble Member to the statement made by Mr. Fitzgerald Caidich in dealing with the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on the 23rd March last on the question of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission. I would further draw the Hon'ble Member's attention to the answer given to a question asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramji Kumar Choudhary on March 24th on the same subject. "

" I think then it may be assumed that if important public bodies in the country desire to express themselves regarding the recommendations of the Commission, they and the Members of the Provincial Legislative Councils will have ample opportunity of expressing their views to their Local Government or Administration. "

The Hon'ble Member Sir MANNERS CHANDRA NARAI asked:—

22. " Will Government be pleased to state the monthly import of cotton goods into India since the cotton duties were raised to 7½ per cent by the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1917? "

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE BARNES replied:—

" I place on the table a statement showing the total yardage of grey, bleached and coloured piece-goods imported into India and the total value of all cotton-goods, containing twine and yarn, imported into India for the months of March, April, May, June and July of the current year. Figures for August are not yet available. "

The Hon'ble Member Sir MANNERS CHANDRA NARAI asked:—

23. " Will Government be pleased to state the number of cotton mills now working all over India and what percentage of the requirements of this country are met by their output? "

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE BARNES replied:—

" The figures showing the number of cotton mills in India for 1916 are not complete, but in 1915 there were 214 such mills. This is exclusive of mills which do not come under the Indian Factories Act, and also of mills in Native States and foreign territory. The latter numbered 15 for the year 1914-15 which is the latest year for which figures are available. "

" The percentage of the requirements of this country which is met by the output of Indian Mills may be estimated as follows:—The total production of grey, bleached and coloured piece-goods in Indian Mills in the twelve months ending March 1917, less exports of piece-goods of Indian manufacture, amounted to 1,311,733,000 yards; the total import of grey, bleached and coloured piece-goods from foreign countries, less re-exports, during the same period amounted to 1,590,654,000 yards; so that it may be said roughly that the output of the Indian Mills represents about 45 per cent of the total requirements of piece-goods in this country. "

The Hon'ble Member Sir MANNERS CHANDRA NARAI asked:—

24. " (a) Has it been brought to the notice of Government that the prices of cotton-goods have recently risen nearly hundred per cent in several parts of India and that such extraordinary rise has caused great hardship among the agricultural and poorer middle classes? "

" (b) Are Government in a position to state whether the main reasons for this extraordinary rise in the prices of cotton-goods are the shortage of foreign and artificial inflation of prices by powerful organizations? "

" (c) Are Government prepared:—

(i) to offer any special facilities for the greater importation of cotton-goods and

(ii) to regulate the price of cotton-goods in the same manner that food prices are now controlled in England and those of wheat and rice are regulated in India? "

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE BARNES replied:—

" (a) The rise in the wholesale prices of cotton-goods in Calcutta at the end of March 1917 as compared with the period immediately before the outbreak of the war amounted to 35 per cent. "

" (b) The causes of the rise are complex, and to a certain extent problematical, but the main causes no doubt are, firstly, shortage of foreign, and secondly, the rise in the price of cotton, to which may be added the fact that last year stocks in the country were below normal and the demand was brisk owing to a favourable monsoon. "

"(c) The shipment of freight space on British tonnage controlled entirely by the Shipping Controller in the United Kingdom. The Government of India are not prepared to ask His Majesty's Government to allow special teenage facilities for the inspection of cotton-goods. Nor are they prepared to regulate the price of cotton-goods in this country. I may add that the Hon'ble Member is incorrect in supposing that the price to Indian consumers of wheat and pulse are regulated in this country."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir MANJUNATH CHANDRA NARAYAN asked:—

25. "Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a short account of the exchange difficulty and the exchange compensation allowance granted to public officers during the days of Lord Dufferin?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MURPHY replied:—

"The Hon'ble Member will find the information for which he asks in paragraph 22 of the report of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India. I may add that exchange compensation allowance was introduced in the minority of Lord Lansdowne and not in that of Lord Dufferin."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir MANJUNATH CHANDRA NARAYAN asked:—

26. "Is it in contemplation to issue one-rupee and two-rupee notes in India, and if so, will the Government be pleased to state the reasons why their issue is considered necessary?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MURPHY replied:—

"The Government of India have decided to issue Rupee 1 and Rs. 2-8-0 notes at important centres in India commencing experimentally with the Presidency towns, and in Hongkong. The reasons for this decision will be explained by me when I introduce, at a later stage of today's proceedings, a Bill to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1900, and the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1917."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir MANJUNATH CHANDRA NARAYAN asked:—

27. "(a) Will Government be pleased to state the total mortality in the different provinces of India due to malaria since 1910?"

"(b) What have been the steps so far taken by the Government in the different Provinces to combat this scourge, and what amounts have been spent by each of them annually for this purpose during the last ten years?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. SANKARAN NAYAR replied:—

"(a) It is impossible to give the figures asked for, as malaria cannot be distinguished in the vital statistics from other forms of fever."

"(b) As regards the first part, the Hon'ble Member is referred to the reply given by the Hon'ble Sir HARCOURT BUTLER to Mr. Ghoshal on the 16th September 1914. As regards the second, Local Governments will be asked to furnish figures of the amounts spent on anti-malaria measures."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir MANJUNATH CHANDRA NARAYAN asked:—

28. "Will Government be pleased to state the amount of money spent on education per capita of population in India annually and to state the corresponding figures for England, France, Germany, United States, Russia, Italy and Japan?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. SANKARAN NAYAR replied:—

"The total amount of money spent all sources expended upon education in British India amounted in 1910-12 to Rs. 6,454 per head of the population. It is impossible to give corresponding figures for the other countries named because figures for elementary education only are generally available and it is uncertain whether the method of calculation is the same as that adopted in India. The expenditure per head of the population on primary education in the countries specified has been reported to be as follows:—

	RS.
India, 1911	0.479
England and Wales, 1911-12	10.669
France, 1911	9.364
Germany, Empire, 1911	7.910
Japan, 1911	1.647
United States, 1912	18.57

"The total direct expenditure in British India upon primary schools in 1915-16 was Rs. 8,195."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir MANJUNATH CHANDRA NARAYAN asked:—

29. "How much of the money spent on elementary education in India is devoted to securing expenditure and how much to non-teaching, and how much of the non-teaching expenditure goes towards the maintenance of inspecting staffs in each Province?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. SARGENTON NAIR replied:—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the answer given in reply to a question bearing on the same subject put by him on the 20th March last, and to the statement then laid down on the table. That reply and table give all the information available in this Department relating to the question."

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"First let me welcome you to another Session. You will already have heard from the Secretary to the Legislature Department that I am attempting this year to make the State Session more interesting, to enrich legislation, and to get forward with legislation. But all this, as I think Hon'ble Members will be reluctant to undertake, can only be done under certain conditions. The administrative work of the Department has to be carried on, and the attention of the Council Chamber is the centre of government for the majority of Members. While you adjourn, you are far from your places of habitation, and any reasonable period of adjournment would practically be absorbed in passing to and fro. Hon'ble Members and Secretaries also have to get through their daily work. I propose therefore each day to adjourn approximately until 2 p.m. and then to adjourn until the next date of Session. In this way we shall get through, I hope, the greater part of our work and shall not put Members to an excessive amount of inconvenience. The large number of resolutions received will however make it difficult for us to achieve this unless Members co-operate in expediting business. I have gone into the matter with the Secretary in the Legislative Department, who, as you all know, exceedingly solicited for the conduct and convenience of Hon'ble Members, and I hope that the arrangements he has made will meet with favour in your eyes. In any case, if Hon'ble Members are dissatisfied they have only to mention the matter to Mr. Madhava and I shall be very happy to consider any representation which they may wish to make."

"Before I proceed to discuss larger questions, I should like to allude to the loss which the Council is shortly to sustain through the appointment of Mr. Theopoldus to the office of the Secretary of State. Mr. Theopoldus has been a conspicuous figure in this Council and has won for himself the esteem and regard of us all. The many Committees to which he was appointed, the attention which was always paid to his speeches, the cordial reception which has been accorded to his appointment, all testify to the high position which he had won for himself. Speaking for myself, my pleasure in suggesting his name to the Secretary of State was tempered by the sense of the loss which we should sustain through his appointment. On the other hand, I was most anxious that there should be as the Secretary of State Council man who was in intimate touch with the latest political developments, and I am sure we are all glad that as Mr. Theopoldus the Secretary of State has obtained an adviser who will be of constant service."

"Sir Prabhakrishna Patil had only lately joined us, but equally I feel that in him the Secretary of State will find one whose long intimacy with Native States will enable him to advise with authority from the point of view of those States. His period of office also on the Council of the Governor of Bombay will have given him an insight into administration which cannot fail to be of value. I do not think that anyone who has come in contact with him can have failed to be impressed by his sagacity and conscientiousness of purpose."

"In recording then our sense of loss by the departure of these two eminent colleagues, we can, I think, sympathetically recognise that their services are not lost to India, but are merely transferred to another and most honourable sphere of usefulness in the cause of that native land. I may remind you in this connection that the Secretary of State has now three Indian Members on his Council. The presence of these Members in London will, I think, serve the full representation of the current political views in India where immediate questions of policy have to be decided."

"I now come to larger questions. It is just a year ago since this Council came together as a new Council and I presided over you as Viceroy for the first time. It was then early days for me to put before you my hopes and fears, my aims and aspirations. Moreover, I had done so for myself as a principle of conduct that I would make no pretence of which I could not see the prospect of early fulfilment. It is one of the secretaries which is sometimes brought against the Government that it is a promise made in haste; that days and weeks and months and years pass, and that the promise is not honoured. I should not agree the point whether this can or cannot be described as a free bill. But for myself I shall not say that you judge my administration on work accomplished and not on promises made. And now let me put before Hon'ble Members in as clear, succinct and unvarnished a manner as possible what has been done during the sixteen months of my administration and what we hope to do. Discuss from your minds any promises which have not been met. It is an old legal maxim that the law does not require one to sue, but judges of a man's intentions by his acts. This is the principle on which I would ask you to arrive at your conclusions. You, Gentlemen, are here in co-operation with Government in its policy and administration. It is before you that in the first place that I lay an account of what my Government has done and is hoping to do."

"I think I may outline our policy generally as follows:—We put before ourselves three main tasks:—

First,—To secure that the services of the Indian Army should not go unrecognized or unrequited, and that rewards to them should hold the foremost place.

Secondly,—That we should endeavour to remove any grievances, either sentimental or material, which we found to exist.

Thirdly,—That we should define the goal of British rule in India and map out the roads leading to that goal.

Let us take these tasks in order and examine what progress has been accomplished.

"First, then, with regard to the Army. I venture to think that Hon'ble Members and India generally will approve our determination to seek in as rapid a measure as possible the services of those gallant soldiers who are upholding India's honour on the battle-fields of these continents. The pay of Indian officers, subordinate officers and non-commissioned officers has been substantially increased. The rates of death allowance on field service have been raised. Ordinary pensions have been improved, while wound and injury pensions have been enhanced and such administrative orders more generous conditions. The auxiliary condition of the personnel of the Royal Transport Corps, who have rendered such excellent service in every front, have been recognized and rewarded by the grant to them of combatant status, thus placing them on the same footing as other Indian soldiers. In addition to the above, the grant of five rations, which, in the case of Indian ranks, was formerly restricted to those serving in the field, has now been extended to all combatants serving in India. The value of this concession is equivalent to an increase of over 50 per cent to the soldier's pay, and is thus in effect, a handsome addition to the latter. This concession should prove of great benefit to the health and physical development of the soldier, and, to judge from the stimulating effect which it has on recruiting and the favourable reports which have reached us, it has met with very general approval.

"Recent statistics have shown that the individual gallantry and good services of Indian officers and men have been liberally and promptly rewarded, and we have now under consideration a scheme for the bestowal of land grants, or equivalent alternative rewards, on Indian soldiers who have rendered specially meritorious service, and we hope that it will be brought into operation before long. We have accepted the Commander-in-Chief's recommendations for the improvement of the lives of Indian troops, including the quarters of Indian officers, and these reforms should, when carried into effect, add greatly to the comfort of all ranks. We also have before us proposals for the replacement of the regimental hospitals of Indian troops by well-equipped and adequately-staffed station hospitals. These proposals, besides increasing the efficiency of the Indian Medical Service, will secure for the patients a higher standard of comfort and sanitation than is possible under present conditions.

"Hon'ble Members will recollect that Captain Ajib Khan at our last Session put forward several suggestions for the Commander-in-Chief's consideration, in regard to various minor details affecting the satisfaction and well-being of the Indian soldier. I am informed that many of these suggestions have been adopted, while others are receiving sympathetic attention.

"As a measure to the service of the Indian Army in the present war, we contemplate the institution of a school for the education of the sons of Indian officers. There is no body of men who have rendered more faithful and loyal service, and we hope that this school may not only enable the next generation to prove themselves worthy sons of their gallant fathers, but to start their career with educational advantages which will enable them to show special ability and character to rise high in the service of their King-Emperor.

"Last, but not least, I may mention that we have forwarded to the Secretary of State a despatch embodying our proposals for placing on Indian Commissions in His Majesty's Army, and we have been informed by him that His Majesty's Government accept our proposals, of which they had received the same outline by telegram, in principle. As a mark of his appreciation of their services during the war, His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to appoint nine Indian officers to British Commissions with effect from the 24th August. I would remind Hon'ble Members that the question of Commissions in war that dates back to what I may describe as prehistoric times. It has been the subject of discussion by Government after Government, and Lord Curzon hoped that, by the institution of the Imperial Cadet Corps, he had taken the first step towards solving the difficulty. Years slipped by, however, and nothing was done until we took up the matter again. I do not disguise from you that the problem bristles with difficulties. Nevertheless, we have grappled with them with a sincere desire to arrive at some practical solution, and the appointment of the nine officers referred to may be regarded as an earnest of the favourable attitude of His Majesty's Government towards our proposals. We are glad that our efforts to dispose of a problem, of which the solution is long overdue, will be met by good will on all sides. We ask for loyal co-operation on the part of those who are no danger and difficulty in our policy, as also on the part of those who may be impatient of mere log-rolling.

"Let us now turn from the Army to the second task which we set ourselves. There have been outstanding for many years matters which have been regarded as grievances by Indians. We felt, as a Government, that it was our duty to endeavour to remedy those grievances, and that no policy of ours would be complete which did not include an honest endeavour to do away with them. I will proceed to narrate what progress has been made in this direction.

"The position of India within the Empire has obviously the first claim on our attention. You will perhaps remember what Lord Hardinge said in his speech of 22nd September 1915 to the Council—

"From this statement of the actual constitution of the Imperial Conference you will see that the ultimate decision upon the representation of India at the next meeting of the Conference rests with the Conference itself. It is of course premature to consider the manner in which the representation of India, if sanctioned, should be effected not, prima facie, it would appear reasonable that India should be represented by the Secretary of State and one or two representatives nominated by the Secretary of State in consultation with the Viceroy, such nominees being suitably selected from official members or serving in India."

"The next step was taken when His Majesty's Government decided at the beginning of this year to convene a special War Conference in London, and the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Government of India, nominated Sir H. H. Kitchener, the Member of the House of Commons, and Sir Satyendra Sukta, as his colleagues, the representation of India—a notable advance on the representation which Lord Hardinge recommended. In alluding to this subject I said at our last meeting—

"I am sorry to think that the enormous importance of the decision taken by His Majesty's Government stands in danger of being forgotten and forgotten by many, and not very well-informed criticism. As for French policy, it is, "it is the first step which counts," and India has been admitted today for the first time to a place of honour at the Council table of the Empire. It marks a epoch in the history of India which, though it may not be seen in its true perspective today, will, I have no hesitation in saying, be the beginning of a new chapter in India's history under the Imperial flag."

"I think I can claim today that events have proved me to be right.

"An Imperial Council, it is now announced, is to meet once a year. India is to be represented in this Council and one representative from India is to attend the Council in the same way that one representative attends from each self-governing Dominion."

"The status of India in the Empire is thus fully recognized and no advance has been made such indeed as might have been hoped for, but was surely to be expected a year ago.

"Again, as regards the position of India in the Empire. The Imperial Conference have accepted the principle of reciprocity of treatment, and have recommended to the Imperial Conference of these Governments—three general principles—

First, that the facilities for settlement afforded to Indians should not be less advantageous than those afforded to subjects of other Oriental nations.

Secondly, that Indians should be accorded to educated Indians visiting the Colonies for travel and study as apart from settlement.

Thirdly, that Indians who have already been permitted to settle should receive sympathetic treatment."

"We in this country may regret that these principles do not go further, but I think His Majesty's Government will admit that a great advance has been made in this most important question. And let us hope to play active in this connection a notable attendance in the Canadian Parliament. On 18th May last Sir Robert Gordon said—

"I found it of very great advantage in discussing matters of commerce, commerce in India and commerce in the Empire, that we had the representatives of India at the Conference. I invited the members of the Conference to meet informally at the hotel at which I was staying, and we had a free, full, and frank discussion of the whole situation as far as the Dominions are concerned. India has had visitors of distinction, without awareness of controversy, with South Africa, perhaps also with Australia and New Zealand, and so many countries with Canada. Sir Satyendra Sukta stated the case from the Indian standpoint with great ability and fairness, conspicuous moderation and very deep feeling. His address to us was not for him impossible because it was so fair and so moderate. On our part, we spoke with equal freedom, equal frankness, and, I hope, with equal moderation. The net result was the resolution at which we arrived, and which I have read. It leaves it to the Government of India to be maintained by an agreement that whatever measures we enforce in regard to the migration or the status of Indians in Canada shall also prevail with regard to the migration or status of Indians in India."

"I do not think that any one in this House can dispute the fairness of that proposal. Upon certain other matters which we discussed I need not dwell today. I am nothing but glad in the presence of India at that Conference, and I believe that there will be no objection in this House or in this country to having that great dependency of the Empire represented at future meetings. India has been splendidly loyal in this war and has contributed of her manpower and of her treasure for the purpose of enabling us to win it. We must take that all into account. Her situation is different from ours; it is more arduous, in some respects it may be said to be on a higher plane. There is more of idealism in their situation; more perhaps of materialism in ours. I am not disposed to discuss the position as to whether one or the other situation is superior; but I do say that the Indian situation is entitled to our respect, and that we must do our part in making the contributions of that great dependency of the Empire feel that they are not treated with consciously or unjustly by the people of any of the Dominions. I believe that purpose will be carried out; I believe it will be materially assisted by the Conference which we had with the Indian representatives."

"I think we may congratulate ourselves on Sir Robert Buxton's sympathetic speech and see in it a happy augury for the future.

"Again, in the abolition of Individual Immigration we may claim to have satisfactorily dealt with another grievance. I think Hon'ble Members in the past scarcely realised the difficulties with which the Government of India had to contend in relation to this matter. Fugitive natives with which the Government of India had to contend in relation to this matter, had been given with regard to the maintenance of the system until a substitute had been found, which, though well suited in India to meet the situation, was a very short period, was understood in a very different sense in the Colonies. I had to be patient of India's good faith in this matter, but I am glad to say that the action which we took in publishing a measure under the Defence of India Act, thus leading to abolition, is now fully accepted and understood by the Colonies and the Colonial Office, and for this removal of any misunderstanding we have to thank our delegates to the Imperial Conference, Sir James Macdonald and Sir Satyendra Bose, who by their explanation of India's attitude at a meeting held at the Colonial Office were able to remove any suspicion of bad faith which might have attached to our action.

"I need not dwell at length on the well-known theme of the Indian duties. This matter has been a source of grievance upon which British and Indian have alike expatiated for the past twenty odd years. That grievance has now in large measure been removed, and while of course we know that the action taken is to be subject to reconsideration when the final arrangements of the different parts of the Empire mean to be reviewed at the end of the war, I venture to prophesy, as I did in the case of Individual Immigration, that such things, when once abolished, cannot be revived, and I need hardly say that the Government of India would offer the most strenuous opposition were such a course proposed. I think you may take it, that, on any change which may be introduced after the war, the interests of India will be fully considered.

"There still remain two subjects of grievance, viz., Indian Volunteerism and the administration of the Arms Act. In my speech on the Indian Defence Force Bill I said that 'Volunteerism, as we have known it under the Volunteer Act, 1868, is dead. It is useless to spend money on a military force which is bound to be subjected under the conditions and terms of its existence.' But under the Indian Defence Force Act we offered an opportunity for Indians to enlist and now have been enabled and University Commissions have been established at Calcutta, Bombay and Allahabad. These corps, though not exactly resembling in numbers we could have wished, will afford an excellent training ground to the future. I can only regret that the experiment has not been more successful.

"And here, though the subject is not strictly germane to the matter in hand, I should like to congratulate Bengal on the initiation of regular soldiers among it. It has raised and those—Dr. Mukherjee in particular—who have been instrumental in raising it, I have the very highest praise given to the kindness and zeal of the men, and I look forward to their proving their prowess against the foe.

"The question of the administration of the Arms Act is one which requires considerable and detailed consideration. We have had a similar examination now for some time and we are still awaiting the views of local Governments on our proposals, but this much I can say that we as the Government of India will not accept any solution of this question which continues to base exemption on racial distinctions.

"I now turn to the third task, viz., Constitutional Reform. At the very first Executive Council which I held as Viceroy and General-Governor, I presented two questions to my Council—

- (1) What is the goal of British Rule in India?
- (2) What are the steps on the road to that goal?

"We came to the conclusion, which, I trust most Hon'ble Members will agree, was inevitable—that the establishment of British Rule as an integral part of the British Empire with self-government was the goal of British Rule, and His Majesty's Government here now put forward in precise terms their policy in respect of this matter, a policy which I may say that we as the Government of India regard as practically indistinguishable from that which we put forward. With regard to the second question, after a careful and detailed examination of the ground, we arrived at the decision that there were three roads along which an advance should be made towards the goal. The first road was in the domain of local self-government, the village, the rural board, and the town or municipal council. The domain of urban and rural self-government is the great training ground from which political progress and a sense of responsibility have taken their start, and we felt that the time had come to quicken the advance, to accelerate the rate of progress, and thus to stimulate the sense of responsibility in the average citizen, and to enlarge his experience.

"The second road, in our opinion, lay in the domain of the more responsible employment of Indians under Government. We felt that it was essential to progress towards the goal that Indians should be admitted in steadily increasing proportion to the higher grades of the various services and departments and to more responsible posts in the administrative generally. It is, I think, obvious that this is a most important line of advance. If we are to get real progress, it is vital that India should have an increasing number of men vested not only in the details of everyday administration, but in the whole act of government.

"I doubt whether there is likely to be anyone who will avail of the general conclusions at which we arrived as to these two roads of advance; but agreement must yet be had as to their importance. There is no better source of instruction than the liberty to make mistakes. The first and foremost principle which was enunciated in Lord Ripon's half-government. Resolution of May 1885, and was subsequently emphasised by Lord Mailey and Lord Curzon in their despatches of 7th November 1888 and 19th July 1903, respectively, was that 'the object of local self-government is to train the people in the management of their own local affairs, and that political education of the vast mass takes precedence of mere considerations of departmental efficiency.' We are in complete accord with that principle, hence our advocacy of an advance along the first road.

"Equally we realise the paramount importance of training in administration, which would be derived from an advance along the second road. There is nothing like administrative experience to sober the judgement and bring about an appreciation of the practical difficulties which exist in the realm of administration and it is from this source that we may look forward in the future to an element of experienced and tried material for the legislative assemblies.

"We come now to our third road, which lay in the domain of the Legislative Councils. As Hon'ble Members will readily apprehend, there is no subject on which so much difference of opinion exists and with regard to which greater need is required for careful investigation and sober decision. I may say frankly that we in the Government of India recognise fully that an advance such as made on this road directly contrary with the advances on the other two, and His Majesty's Government, in connection with the goal which they have defined in their announcement, have decided that substantial steps in the direction of the goal they define should be taken as soon as possible. Some criticism has been directed against the Government of India on the score that we have not disclosed the policy outlined in our despatch. I want to remark Hon'ble Members that the despatch is such a question mark, not with the Government of India, but with the authorities at home. Moreover, on the larger question of a declaration of policy, in view of its unique importance, I have studiously refused, in the face of such adverse criticism, to anticipate by any statement of my own the decision of His Majesty's Government, who alone could make a final and authoritative statement, and I was careful to warn Hon'ble Members in my opening speech to them last February of the likelihood of delay, owing to the grave pre-occupations of the Cabinet at home. Well, this however, I hope, now surmised, for His Majesty's Government have announced their policy and have authorised the Secretary of State, with His Majesty's approval, to accept my invitation to visit India and to examine the scene on the spot. I had invited Mr. Chamberlain to visit India some time back. He was on the point of accepting when his resignation took place. Immediately on Mr. Montagu's assumption of office, I expressed the hope that he would see his way to accept the invitation which I had extended to his predecessor, and I was delighted that the Cabinet here decided that he should accept. Some apprehension has been expressed lest the Government of India is about to be superseded temporarily by the Secretary of State. There need be no anxiety on that score. As I have told you, Mr. Montagu is coming on my invitation to consult informally with myself, the Government of India and others. He will make a public pronouncement of policy, and between the Government of India and the Home Government will be conducted through the regular channels and the Council of India. There is no question of experience, but the outstanding advantage of Mr. Montagu's visit is that he will now have the opportunity of making at first-hand an examination of the question in issue, and for my part I shall leave nothing undone to enable him to receive all the suggestions of representative bodies and others which he may desire. In these circumstances and in view of Mr. Montagu's assurance that there will be ample opportunity for public discussion of the proposals which will be submitted in due course to Parliament, I would suggest to Hon'ble Members that the intervening time before his arrival might be spent in the quiet examination of the arguments to be placed before Mr. Montagu. For myself I am anxious that, when Mr. Montagu arrives, we—on that program I include all those representative bodies and others mentioned in the announcement—should have ready to place before him all the material which will enable him to form a reasoned judgement.

"I hope Hon'ble Members will not regard my advice as expert, but I would press it on their attention. Is it too much to ask that, when Mr. Montagu arrives in India, he should find a calm atmosphere, suggested policies carefully thought out and supported by sober arguments and concrete facts, and a spirit of sobriety dominating everyone worthy of the issues to be examined?

"I had intended to deal in my speech with Mrs. Broom's intervention, but the answer to the question on the subject which you have just heard makes this unnecessary. I would only add that Lord Pentland's Government took action against her with the greatest reluctance, and after Lord Pentland had personally attempted to dissuade Mrs. Broom from the course which she was pursuing.

"Then the subject need rest for the present and I revert to a survey of the practical activities of Government. I have described in former speeches our policy with regard to industrial development. In drafting later with the assistance of the Munitions Board, I shall show what great hopes we entertain in this direction, and when on the termination of the war we have in our hands the report of the Industrial Commission, which we shall be able to compare with the experience we have derived from the working of the Munitions Board, I am confident we shall be in a position to make a great move forward.

"I had hoped to find an opportunity to deal at some length to-day with our plans in regard to Agriculture, Education, but important as the subject is, it must give a place to more important matters. For the present I will confine myself to mentioning the fact, that a Conference was held in Simla last June under the Presidency of Sir Hamilton for Charles Hill, Conference was held in Simla last June under the Presidency of Sir Hamilton for Charles Hill, Conference was held in Simla last June under the Presidency of Sir Hamilton for Charles Hill, the whole scheme from Council, I may say we all regret, that negotiations were worked out to the extent by which a real and permanent improvement in agricultural methods could be effected, through the medium of educating students and colleges; and that the recommendations of the Conference will be shortly referred to Local Governments.

"My summary of your activities would be incomplete if I did not allude to the subject of education. We are all agreed that a definite advance must be made in the sphere of education—especially of primary education. There is no direction in which an advance is more urgently needed, and it is especially essential in relation to real political progress; but for that very reason, as I think Hon'ble Members will readily see, it is not possible to indicate the actual line of advance. But I can assure you that we are fully alive to the urgency of the problem, and it is only the fact that there are other problems—intimately connected with this—overriding addition, which prevents me from indicating our policy in this most important question.

"So the Hon'ble Members in listening to my speech might imagine that there was no such thing as a war in existence, and that my Government's time had been solely occupied with several problems and had devoted as time or thought to the problem what India would do to help us in the great struggle. I will now explain what we have done and what we are trying to do. In my opening speech to you at Delhi I said our motto must be "effort and yet greater effort." During the past six months that motto has been ever before us, and I am confidently sure that we have done our best to set up to it. There are three directions in which we can help—materials, men, and money.

"As regards materials, we set up some six months ago a Munitions Board under Sir Thomas Duffield, who reports progress to me every week. I am able therefore to give you of my own knowledge some account of the activities of the Board, and, if it prove somewhat long, you must excuse it on the ground of the real importance of people generally knowing the scope of our activities.

"Although certain scientific and technical services had been organised before the war, and individual experts had been employed by Local Governments for the purpose of facilitating the development of our natural resources as well as industrial enterprises, the Government of India have for some time been conscious of the fact that these efforts were more sporadic than systematic. They were concentrated not without value on experiments necessary to establish the data required to formulate a more comprehensive policy. The marked success which has followed the organisation of research and demonstration work in scientific agriculture and the assistance which has been given to the mineral industries by Geological Survey are striking examples that encourage a bolder policy on similar lines for the benefit of other, and especially the manufacturing, industries.

"With the object of gathering together the results of recent attempts to assist industrial development, and for the purpose of formulating schemes for a more systematic policy, my predecessor appointed a Commission which has commenced its survey and reports to complete its investigations during this next cold weather.

"Moreover, special difficulties arising directly from the war—the shortage of ocean transport facilities, the cutting off of supplies of many manufactured articles, and the necessity of increasing man-power in the United Kingdom—have induced my Government to anticipate the findings of the Industrial Commission by expediting at once, as far as is possible under present circumstances, the resources of the country, with a view of making India more self-contained and less dependent on the outer world for supplies of manufactured goods.

"The Munitions Board was founded five months ago, with this main object in view, and its organisation has grown so rapidly along the lines originally planned that its activities are now much in life those of most Government departments. Of the two main objects kept in view when this organisation was planned, the supply of essential stores for the armies in the field has necessarily been given precedence to the ultimate object of developing established, and of inaugurating new, industries in India. The primary object of the Munitions Board was immediately essential, while the secondary object was regarded as more distantly important. But experience has demonstrated the intricate facility of armaments; and hence beyond organisation has already followed attempts to manufacture in the country articles that formerly could be obtained only from abroad.

"In carrying out its primary object, the Munitions Board has gathered together the efforts of various departments of other purchasing departments, and has welded them into a single coordinated machine for the purpose of requisitioning materials and incorporating demands, thereby buying on a large scale, and preventing the competition buying between various Government agencies which previously caused those disturbances of local markets that were another good for Government not for the commercial community.

"The early activities of the Board were naturally confined to a re-grouping of the centrally controlled official machinery. In co-operation with the Local Governments, however, outputs have now been instituted in every province, and the frame-work having thus been established, the development and consolidation of the whole body should proceed on sound lines. It has been necessary hitherto largely to employ existing official agencies; but with the

foundations now laid, it is hoped to be possible to obtain the co-operation of representatives of the non-official community in so far as this is consistent with their own competing commercial interests. A few members of the symmetrical community have already offered their full-time services, and others have undertaken part-time duties as members of local priority committees. With the consolidation of the organization it is hoped that further representatives of the unofficial community will be able to take part in the new institution.

"In covering the industries made by Government officials in the Secret Department of the India Office, and in controlling the applications made by private importers for permission to import articles on the English list of prohibited exports, it has been found practicable to control numerous demands that were formerly made in ignorance of Indian measures, and thus to bring the world-to-be imported into touch with the local manufacturers. The centralization of information in this way has revealed the fact that numerous political demands, each modest in itself, too small to tempt local enterprise, often form in the aggregate materials of a size sufficient to justify the organization of new industries. To detect the existence of these and to assist private enterprise, a special branch of the Board is devoted to the collection and distribution of industrial intelligence. In extension of work of this nature, arrangements are being made for the distribution to colleges of research problems having a direct industrial value, the distribution of the problem being controlled so as to prevent unnecessary overlapping and duplication of work.

"It would take too long to recite all the activities of the Board, but I will give you one attempt to show the way in which our present war assembly is being turned to account for industrial development of a kind likely to become permanent. The spontaneous export of raw hides and raw tanning materials has often suggested to commercial the desirability of developing the tanning industry in India. Hitherto, enterprises in this direction have been attended with but limited success. In order, however, to meet the War Office demand for leather, tanners in India have now been given orders on a scale that has encouraged them to reform their methods, and, by having to work rapidly to a rigid standard of high quality, striking improvement in their work has already taken place. In order more fully to turn to account the various natural raw stuffs of India, the Munitions Board, with the generous consent of a group of Central Indian States, has taken over the factory at Mahar to turn raw tan works, raw materials of known materials, raw processes and the manufacture of concentrated tan extracts. The experimental work at this factory is controlled by a Committee composed of members of the tanning industry and expert leather chemists. These results, which, on an experimental scale, appear to be successful, are being tested on a commercial scale at the Allahabad factory, recently purchased for the purpose. The results, as they become established, will be published for the benefit of tanners in other parts of India, step by step. We will be welcome to import the processes in actual operation at Allahabad. In co-operation with the Forest Department, the Munitions Board has organized the collection of these materials that are shown by the experimental work to be promising raw stuffs, and has arranged with the Railway Company for their distribution at uniform and low rates of freight. A certain number of students are already being entertained as apprentices, and it is hoped later on to develop this side of the work by the formation at Allahabad of an institute in which the scientific aspects of tanning will be taught in conjunction with practical work on a commercial scale in the tannery itself.

"It is in directions like this that the work of the Munitions Board will grow apace, at the end of the war its machinery should be ready to be utilized with practical effect in carrying out the recommendations of the Industrial Commission.

"Spoke in brief summary is the work of the Munitions Board, vital as regards our present necessities and pregnant with promise for the future, but I should be ungrateful if I were to pass on without recording my grateful recognition of the services of Sir Thomas Halliday. His drive, the unusual pitch of his scientific knowledge, his business sagacity and industry have succeeded what might otherwise have been a futile experiment into a powerful working stroke. I sincerely trust that his services may long be appreciated in India, and that, after this war is over, he may be willing to re-emigrate, where I believe he always has the dream of his heart, the industrial regeneration of India.

"I have outlined the activities of the Munitions Board. I will pass on to some details of our material output in other directions. The shortage of river craft, which hampered operations in Mesopotamia in the earlier phases of the war, has been overcome and a numerous and well-equipped fleet now plies on the Tigris between Basrah and Baghdad. The War Office has done much in the way of providing the personnel and equipment; but of the actual vessels now in commission, no less than 57 percent have been supplied by India. Besides requisitioning existing river craft, we have been able to build or reconstruct a number of steamers, launches and barges in India, and with the improved arrangement for the towing of these vessels, the proportion of losses in transit to Basrah has been greatly diminished.

"It is an open secret that the last few months have witnessed great activity in the way of railway construction in Mesopotamia. The wheels of the rails, sleepers, bridging material, engines, railgates, and personnel required for the construction and working of these lines have been provided by India. We have also provided incalculable personnel and railway material in large quantities for Egypt and East Africa.

"Beside meeting the heavy demands of enemy railways, we have shown largely upon India's limited resources in the matter of electrical plant and personnel, in order to equip the powerstations which have been established at various places in Mesopotamia and provide the generating plant required for the electric lights and fans of general hospitals in the field.

"The Telegraph Department is another branch of our civil administration which has been called upon to meet the demands of the army in Mesopotamia and East Africa. Some 9,000 miles of line, with all the posts, stores, tools, instruments, officers and personnel required for their construction, maintenance, and working have been provided by it since the beginning of the war, and the workshops of the department have, in addition, carried out a great deal of miscellaneous work for the army.

"Our Farm Department has provided the experts, personnel, cattle and plant required for the military farms which have been established in Mesopotamia, as well as the personnel, implements and tools required for vegetable cultivation on a considerable scale. These measures, which illustrate how vitalised resources the requirements of a modern army in the field, which illustrate how vitalised resources the requirements of a modern army in the field, which already improved in a marked degree. General Maude reported, only a few days ago, that the general opinion of officers and men is that "they have never seen troops so well fed." The great decrease of enemy, which is now almost a negligible cause of hardship, and the absence of other dangers due to malarialism, afford abundant testimony to the success achieved. I hesitate to be dogmatic in such a matter, but the evidence which comes to me from many sources testifies me, I think, in saying that our troops are now well cared for and liberally supplied, and the knowledge of this will, I feel sure, mean the fullest satisfaction throughout India.

"Coming now to men; last October the Hon'ble Sir Michael O'Dwyer furnished me at my request with a memorandum on military and civil co-operation. It was full of valuable suggestions, and Sir Michael, the Commander-in-Chief at once on his arrival took the matter into consideration; and after the question had been carefully examined by Army Headquarters, we determined to establish a War-Power Board, whose duty it would be to pool and co-ordinate all the facts with regard to the supply of man-power in India. In close touch with this body, similar bodies have been set up in all the provinces with the object of keeping the central body informed as to local conditions.

"These measures, you will be glad to hear, have proved highly successful, for whereas before the war the annual intake of recruits for the Indian Army could be reckoned at thousands, it has now to be reckoned in tens of thousands, and to judge from the number of men now offering themselves for enlistment, there is every prospect of the present rate of recruitment being maintained. The extent to which our recruiting activities have increased will be appreciated when I tell you that, previous to the war, our average recruitment for the army did not exceed 15,000 per annum.

"The increase of recruiting has enabled us to maintain a steady flow of reinforcements to the various fronts, and facilitated the raising of a number of new units. With the increase of constant units, there has, of course, been a corresponding expansion of departmental services, such as engineers, medical, transport, ordnance, and supply personnel, in any number of organised labour which is now represented by some 20 labour corps in Mesopotamia and another 25 in France. Besides the above, upwards of 60,000 armaments, labourers and specialists of various kinds have been enlisted for service in Mesopotamia and East Africa, and some 20,000 animals and mules have been recruited and despatched overseas.

"To meet the demands created by wastage in the field, the raising of new units and the ever-increasing numbers of soldiers and followers under training in depots, we have had to provide for a corresponding increase in officers. This has been, not in still, one of our greatest difficulties, but the Indian Army Reserve of Officers which consisted of 40 persons at the beginning of the war was now numbered over 3,000, and I take this opportunity to express my high appreciation of their services. Besides the demand for more recruits, there has been a great demand for additional medical officers. This has been met, partly by the withdrawal of some 250 officers from civil employment and, I am glad to say, by the utilisation of the services of Indian medical officers, of whom no less than 240 have accepted temporary commissions in the Indian Medical Service. These satisfactory results have been largely due to the energetic efforts of Sergeant-General Sir Farley Latta, assisted by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals serving under Local Governments. The Civil Medical Department has also rendered valuable assistance to the Army in the manufacture and supply of stores, drugs, vaccines, sera, and quinine for various expeditions, most of which, but for the assistance so promptly and efficiently rendered, would have been imported from Europe or America.

"But I must not pass from this subject without alluding to the continued loyal and effective services rendered by the British Princes and Chiefs.

"Their Imperial Service Troops, to which must now be added the Imperial Service Camel Transport Corps from Rawalpindi and Lahore, are serving beside us even in almost every theatre of our operations, while many and noble-hearted Indian princes constantly being offered for the support, some of Government. The Nation's magnificent gift of £100,000 towards the anti-submarine campaign shows how truly His Highness has appreciated the important factors in the struggle and the conditions which have brought the peril by sea to the very gates of India. His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala has presented a fullia of motor launches for Mesopotamia at a cost of over

one lakh of rupees, and His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala has given motor ambulance loanboats for the same destination. Ample means have been provided for the Government by the Postmaster General of India and Calcutta, while contributions towards the cost of the war have been made by the Maharajas of Indore and Bhopal, the Maharajas of Doria, the Raja of Dewas, and many other Princes. It was with very keen pleasure that I was able to ascertain that, in recognition of the great place which the Indian Princes hold in the Empire, His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner had been selected to be one of the representatives of India at the Imperial War Conference recently held in London. Those of us who know His Highness will agree that no better choice could have been made, and what we have heard from England amply confirms our opinion. Since his return to India, His Highness has again been called upon to assist Government in its difficulties, and as Member of the Central Revenue Board, both he and His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner have been engaged with my officers in solving the difficult problem of obtaining adequate numbers of recruits for all branches of the Indian Army. His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala as representative of the Chiefs of the Punjab whose people have hitherto led India in the matter of recruitment, has also helped the Government with his presence and advice. While sharing with us these Imperial interests, the Princes and Chiefs have also their own State questions and problems, and for the discussion of some of these I have invited Their Highnesses to another Conference at Delhi early in November next. I look forward to that opportunity of thanking them in person for the loyal, consistent, and generous support which they have unflinchingly given to the Government of India in these times of stress and anxiety.

"I may mention a question of great importance affecting particularly the interests of the maritime States in Kathiawar, which has recently been under the consideration of the Government of India. Honorable Members are, no doubt, aware that some years ago, it was found necessary in order to protect the revenues of British India to institute a protective customs line at Yarnagum. Complaints have been received from time to time of the detrimental effect of this line on the trade of the country and of the hardships caused to the travelling public. Negotiations were therefore conducted with the Baroda Bhopal and the Kathiawar States with a view to their adopting measures which would safeguard Imperial interests. These negotiations, I am glad to say, have now been successfully completed, and I hope that it may now be possible to take immediate steps for the abolition of the customs line. I would point out that this question has been outstanding for some twenty years and it is a great satisfaction to me to see it finally settled.

"I will now conclude with a brief survey of Finance and Foreign politics.

"At the close of the Delhi session, I emphasized the fact that it was the duty of all of us to secure the vigorous response to the Indian War Loan. I am now happy, my anticipations at the result achieved, the total receipts (including the Post office section of the Loan and the Cash Certificates, but excluding Treasury Bills removed in England) amounting to over £32 million. I hope that a substantial amount will still be added to this figure, as the Post office section of the Loan does not close till the 15th October, while the Cash Certificates will remain on sale throughout the year. Apart from sums subscribed in British India, very handsome subscriptions have been received from many Native Chiefs and States, the largest contributions from Patna or Bikaner being, I believe, Rs. 50 lakhs; Hyderabad Rs. 75 lakhs (besides Rs. 38 lakhs otherwise subscribed in this State); Mysore Rs. 20 lakhs (in addition to Rs. 27 lakhs otherwise subscribed in the State and in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore); Bikaner Rs. 50 lakhs; Baroda Rs. 34 lakhs and Patiala Rs. 25 lakhs, while nearly Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate have been received from Chiefs and States other than those mentioned above. Not the least satisfactory feature of the Loan has been the response to the Post office section of it: the amount received through this channel already exceeds £5 million (of which the Post office Cash Certificates account for £4 million), or a sum larger than has been raised in India by the Government in any one year before the war. I am gratified to the extent of the various writers who have contributed to this result, and I trust that, so far as the Post office section is concerned, they will not relax their efforts.

"As you are aware, the proceeds of the Loan will be remitted to the Home Government in London as part of India's £100 million contribution to the war; but a few words are necessary as to the manner in which the loan receipts in India have been utilized. As I said on March last, every rupee that comes from India helps in ease the exchange difficulty, and the amount which we have obtained has been of great value in this, particularly in view of the large increase in the war expenditure which it has been necessary to meet in India and Mesopotamia on behalf of the Home Government. This will greatly reduce the amount allowed for in the budget estimates, which were based on the best data then available, and we now expect that the amount will generally swallow up the whole of the amounts so far received on account of the Indian War Loan over and above the £10 million assumed in the estimates for budget purposes. But for these additional receipts, therefore, the difficulty in arranging for the finance of the special expenditure which it has been necessary to meet, as well as for the finance of trade, would have been even greater than those we have now to face.

"Moreover, the heavy military disbursements which we are making by no means exhaust our share of the financial burden which the war imposes. As indeed has been shown by the various urgent and insistent appeals for financial assistance which we have received, India is the financial pivot of the British Empire in the East. This apart from the expenditure in India

and Mesopotamia to which I have just alluded, she is also undertaking the finance of large quantities of wheat, oats, macaroni, lard and numerous other essential commodities which she is supplying to Great Britain, to the Dominions and to the Allied Governments. She is also supplying to Great Britain, to the Dominions and to the Allied Governments, and also providing funds on a considerable scale to East Africa and Persia, and has had on various occasions to send Ceylon, Mauritius and Egypt by purchases of opium and otherwise. Of course, we receive payment for these services, but as it is not made in India, they necessarily constitute a continuing tax on our pocket resources here. While we are anxious to continue to meet these obligations to the limit of our capacity, the strain is necessarily a very heavy one; and in spite of the substantial receipts from the War Loan, it has been necessary to reduce the weekly allotment of Council Bills from 150 lakhs to 90 lakhs with effect from the 1st August. I very greatly regret the difficulty to make which the further restriction of facilities must necessarily entail. We are, however, doing what we can to alleviate the position by the measures which we have adopted for controlling the import of gold and silver. We have, I am glad to say, been able already to acquire a substantial quantity of gold under the Ordinance. This has helped to strengthen the reserve against our Currency Note issue and in so far as it is in the form of sovereigns, will also be available for direct issue as currency if necessary. Where the gold is in the form of bullion, arrangements have been made with the Australian Government under which it can, if necessary, be coined into sovereigns for use in Australia. This arrangement is, however, obviously not economical, and I have great pleasure in ascertaining that the House Treasury have agreed as a provisional measure, subject to reconsideration after the war, to use undervaluing the exchange of sovereigns at Bankley, a branch of the Royal Mint being established there for the purpose. These arrangements will be a great relief to us even as possible, but the settlement of details will necessarily take a little time.

Speaking last February of the North-West Frontier, I told you that the only abundant elements for the time being were the Mahkads and the Mohmands; that the purification of the Mahkads must stand over till we had the leisure to deal conclusively with them, and that the Mohmands were paying for their misdeeds by a close blockade. Since then the Mohkads, by neglecting to be hostile, by attacks on our posts and convoys, and by incessant raids, made it impossible for us to hold our hand longer, and an expeditious force under the command of Major-General Haysom was in consequence recently pushed into the heart of the Mahkadi country. The result of these operations was entirely satisfactory and the Mahkads speedily tendered their complete submission, accepting in full the terms dictated by my Government, even to the extent of surrendering the Government rifles which had fallen into their hands in the course of their previous engagements with our troops and militia—a very real proof of their submission. I trust a settlement so effected may prove as firm as any in this quarter for some time to come. In this connection it would be an ungrateful and ungenerous omission on my part were I to fail to express our deep obligations to His Majesty the Amir, whose friendly influence served not only to discourage the Mahkads, but also to steady the whole situation. Indeed, one of the very few happy results of the diplomatic world-wide war has been that the ties of friendship between the Afghan Government and ourselves have been drawn closer, and our relations with His Majesty the Amir are marked by greater frankness, greater confidence and greater co-operation than ever before.

"The Mohmands, too, chastened by the rigour of our blockade, have come to their senses and accepted the terms dictated by my Government.

"Now although these two elements of discord have been so satisfactorily laid to rest, it would be obviously the height of folly in regard the frontier as no longer a potential source of danger or to raise our vigilance. So long as the disturbing influence of the war continues, so long as enemy agents can find their way into tribal territory, so long as feudal passions can play on the feelings of inflammable tribes, the situation must require careful handling and special measures of precaution.

"It is for this reason that I have been constrained to rule out, during the present session of the Council, a number of questions touching the administration of the North-West Frontier. The connection between the people of the settled districts and their wild neighbours across the border is so intimate, the reactions of feeling between them is so acute, that often special measures are necessary to nip incipient trouble in the bud and for the maintenance of peace on our borders. The discussion of such measures in this Council would obviously be out of place at the present time and could only serve to hamper the frontier administration; apart from the fact that to call for reports from our frontier officers on the various points raised, would be to burden already over-worked officers at a time of anxiety with considerable additional labour. But I wish to assure you that the administration of the North-West Frontier is carried on under my own supervision, and that I am satisfied that no special measures have been adopted which are not justified by the peculiar circumstances of the province.

"Well, gentlemen, that concludes my review of the policy and the activities of my Government in some of the many aspects in which our energies have been engaged. The result has necessarily been long, but I feel assured that all the questions dealt with have interest for some of you, while certain of the subjects I have touched upon are of vital importance to every Member of this Council, whether he sits as a Government official or whether he comes here as representing that great sacred India, now offering its father political considerations.

"Perhaps I need hardly tell you that my task in addressing you today has been easier, and more congenial to me personally, than on any previous occasion. My Government, through no fault of their own, but by the force of circumstances, have till recently occupied a position of such difficulty. Criticism and misunderstanding have been so, yet we were active in seeking to speak. Now I am able to fill the void and I feel that Honorable Members here, and those whom they represent outside, will realize from my statement that our administration has not been shortsighted, nor our policy illiberal.

"Today I can point to something accomplished, something done. The amendment now promulgated is a landmark in the constitutional history of India. It is not an edict which descends and crystallizes the Indian polity in a mould of cramped design. It is an amendment consistent with hope. It invites you forward at once along a stage of political progress and points you to a goal ahead.

"At this great epoch in your national evolution I earnestly appeal for co-operation. Let us look upon the betterment of the past merely as the growing pains of a great people striving towards fuller development. Believe me, the years of guardianship and tutelage have not been as barren as some would have us think. The pace of India's political growth as measured by the development of her political machinery may have seemed slow, but who would deny that measure by her intellectual, economic, and national faculties have gone on from strength to strength?

- "For while the tured waves, rarely breaking,
- "Have had no painful look to give,
- "Far back through creeds and islets making
- "Comes silent, flooding in, the main."

"So much for the past, but what of the future? Do you for one moment think that in their relations with India the British people and the British Government will be guided otherwise than by those standards of justice and good faith which since have kept India attached to the Empire and on which you have learned to rely? From the King-Emperor down to his humblest subject, the British people are proud of the bonds which link them to India, and never more so than at this moment when the sons of India are fighting the battles of the Empire with such courage and devotion.

"Can anybody deny that the persistence of these ties of affection is a matter of vital importance to the future well-being of India, and that it will be so, not only when those who are working together in this country are no longer inspired by their common aims in a great and glorious page of history? But inspire me if I were you—and this warning has no special application to any community, but includes British and Indian alike, the public leaders, and particularly the great representatives away from home, and every class—because me if I were you that sentiment is a delicate plant which withers beneath the rude breath of uncharitableness. It is only by constant and watchful regard for the feelings of others that a sweet and healthy sentiment for the Empire can be brought to blossom and bear fruit in Indian soil. Let it not afterwards be told at the door of this generation that in these agonizing times of imperial regeneration we allowed the sense of imperial attachment, through any lack of our own, to lose its vitality.

"Of the Indian leaders I have a special request to make. It is that at the present juncture and throughout the difficult stages of transition which lie ahead of us they will believe in our good-will and in our sincerity of purpose. After all, whatever our differing points of view, we all have at heart the same thing—the welfare of India.

"The task we have to approach is no easy one. There are conflicting interests to adjust, grave difficulties to overcome. Who knows them better than yourselves? Hence readiness to enlarge the body politics no less than the human organism. I doubt if there is among us here any man who would propose a scheme of reform in which he felt full confidence and satisfaction as promising exactly what the best interests of India require with due regard to the circumstances of her development and her present position. The question of what must be approached is a spirit of reason and it is an atmosphere of mutual confidence and co-operation. Let us then sit down together as friends, mindful of all historic associations, harbouring no ill-will, and let us examine these great problems solely from the standpoint of what is just, what is practicable, and above all, what is right.

"It is indeed meet and proper that we should seek to put our house in order, but beyond our gates stern and insistent there still stands the great imperative of the war. His Majesty's Government will, I trust, realize from my words today that I have not in the past, nor shall I in the future, minimize the importance of the great questions of reform. But we must not allow ourselves to forget for one moment that, far from India's shame, a question for men vital to the future of India is being desperately fought out; that the Empire is still calling upon her sons for their help and that it is our first and paramount duty to throw our all into the scale. It is perhaps only natural from our remoteness from the scene of conflict that the call should sometimes seem faint and far-away, but I know that it has only to be sounded in clear notes for India's response to be as great and as unshrinking as of yore."

CINEMATOGRAPH BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM VENTURA:—My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to make provision for regulating exhibitions by means of cinematographs. I do not propose to deal with the necessity for this legislation at any great length for the reasons of cinematograph exhibitions all over the world is a matter with which the Council is familiar; in fact the cinematograph is in every country and will be soon in this country almost ubiquitous. Most other civilized countries have found it necessary to legislate and supplement the existing law for the control of spectacular entertainments with special reference to this form of exhibition, and the position in India certainly calls for the introduction of similar legislation here.

There are really two points to be considered. Firstly, the safety of the audience, and secondly, the prevention of objectionable films being exhibited. As in the case of these questions, it is obviously necessary to guard against the exhibition of indecent and improper films or those which wound religious or racial feeling; indeed the Council probably knows that we have had experience in this country of films which are open to objection from one or other of these aspects. There is further the question of children to be considered. My Lord, it has been estimated that in the United Kingdom the daily average attendance at these cinematograph shows is about 14 million, and a very large proportion of the spectators are children. For this reason strong representations have been made from time to time to His Majesty's Government to consider the possible evil influence of these exhibitions upon children the more so as the recent increase in juvenile crime has been directly attributed to their influence and the London County Council has already taken action to prevent the exhibition of films which may possibly have injurious results to children. The danger of these exhibits in this country is not very apparent at present, but as at some of these exhibitions the charge for admission is only one anna it is quite obvious that the risk of children in this country being affected directly would tend to be serious. We have then again to consider the question of the safety of the audience in the matter of accommodation, ventilation, overcrowding, prevention of fire and the provision of suitable means of exit, the danger of fire being a matter of particular importance, having regard to the inflammable nature of the apparatus that is used in these exhibitions. There are the considerations which have prompted us to follow in respect of these exhibitions, though somewhat tardily, the example of Great Britain where a Cinematograph Act has been in force since 1929. I may say further that the adequacy of our law in India was challenged in Parliament as long ago as 1914. Since that time the Government of India has been in correspondence with the Secretary of State and local Governments on the subject. I think if it had not been for the preoccupation of the war the Bill which I shall shortly move for leave to introduce would have been brought before the Council before.

It follows from what I have said that the legislation which we now propose has really two main purposes, to insure the safety of the audience and to prevent the exhibition of objectionable films. I will endeavour to explain the existing law on each of these two points very shortly.

The existing laws which enable local authorities to enforce protection against overcrowding, fire and other dangers in places of assembly are embodied under a number of provincial enactments, the most comprehensive being found in the rule-making powers under the various Police Acts of the Presidency towns and Bangalore. There are one or two provincial Police Acts and provincial Municipal Acts which also contain rule-making powers giving the authorities some power of control. The provisions are however diverse and unsuitable to deal with the numerous travelling exhibitions which go about the country at present; nor do they cover the whole of India. We propose now to enact that no cinematograph exhibiting shall be given in any place except in licensed buildings and in conformity with the terms of the license, and that no license shall be granted unless the licensing authority is satisfied that adequate precautions are taken for the safety of the persons attending the exhibition. It is also proposed to give power to the Government-General to make such general rules as may be necessary to give effect to these provisions of the law.

Turning to the second object of legislation, we propose to take power to constitute authorities at various centres to examine all films that may be imported into or manufactured in this country and to certify them as fit for exhibition or not, as the case may be. The existing law on the subject in which I have already referred, was for the most part framed long before the cinematograph was dreamt of and is altogether inadequate to deal with films which for one reason or another may be objectionable. It is true there are certain general provisions of the law—may refer to sections 282 and 288 of the Penal Code and section 134 of the Criminal Procedure Code—which enable the authorities to exercise a certain amount of control in respect of this matter. We have also rules under the Presidency and Bangalore Police Acts but the whole of these provisions are unsatisfactory and ineffective for various reasons. In some cases they are punitive and not preventive and in others the authority which decides whether an exhibition is objectionable is a single local official whose judgment may differ very widely from that of a similar authority in another town. In the United Kingdom the difficulty is countered by public opinion. There is an unofficial Board of Censorship, to which it is said 18 per cent of the managers of cinematographs submit their films. There are also Vigilance Committees and the National Board of Censorship. In India, however, public opinion is not at present, at any rate, strong enough to enforce this duty in every place. We also feel that it is not satisfactory that the control over these matters should be entirely in the hands of local officials, and in

is partly because we are anxious to purely official control that we have refrained from amending the Dramatic Performances Act of 1875, so as to cover the cinematograph. The Act does give some powers of censorship, but it contains no provisions for the safety of audiences, and, if we had attempted to amend it to meet modern requirements it would really have been necessary to amend it altogether.

"The intention of the present Bill is to constitute several boards of censorship with powers to examine and certify all films and to provide for Houses to exhibit only such films as have been certified as suitable for exhibition by the licensing authority. We propose tentatively to limit in the order a stipulation that not less than one-half of the Board shall be non-official. The Boards will be set up at important centres, at first mostly at airports, but subsequently will be constituted at other places if necessary; but the object which will be kept in view throughout is a central and independent censorship in a few important places.

"I have now explained the broad lines and objects of the Bill and I need not go into details except to explain the object of one clause, clause 10. We think it is not unlikely that the system which we now propose for the cinematograph may ultimately be found more suitable for other forms of dramatic exhibitions and more suited to modern requirements than the scheme which anticipated Dramatic Performances Act of 1875. We have accordingly inserted this clause which will enable the Government of India to control all or any of the provisions of the Bill with such modifications and adaptations as may be necessary to other classes of dramatic or spectacular performances. It is not the intention of Government to take any steps to utilize this power until the Act has been in operation for some time and we are in a position to ascertain how it works. The object of the clause is merely to provide a simple means of enabling our legislature on the subject of dramatic performances up to date, if, as we hope, the scheme which we now propose proves to be a success.

"In conclusion I may say that we do not intend to do anything more than introduce this Bill during the present session, and if the motion which I shall now move is accepted, the Bill will be published and circulated to all Local Governments for information, and if will again be brought in this Council, I hope, in the cold weather session in the light of the criticisms that are received. With these remarks, my Lord, I now beg to move for leave to introduce the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM YARNEY :—"My Lord, I beg to introduce the Bill and to move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English."

The motion was put and agreed to.

POST OFFICE CASH CERTIFICATES BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM YARNEY :—"My Lord, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to restrict the transfer of Post Office five-year cash certificates and to provide for the payment of certificates standing in the names of deceased persons."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM YARNEY :—"A few words only are necessary by way of explanation in regard to the Bill I have obtained leave to introduce. As I stated in paragraph 22 of my speech introducing the last Financial Statements in view of the special privileges attached to these certificates, and in order to keep them in the hands of the class for whom they are issued and prevent them from being bought by speculators or large capitalists, Government will not allow transfer of the certificates except under the special permission of a Postmaster-General. The condition of non-transferability therefore attached to the certificates from the first and each certificate has printed on it a statement to the effect that it is not transferable except with the permission of the Postmaster-General. The position, however, in that in the absence of specific legislation the above condition would not be operative against the general right of transfer of all actionable claims contained by section 134 of the Transfer of Property Act, and we have thought it desirable, in order that this restriction may not be a mere broken Adam, to introduce it by legislation. I may mention that the same condition applies in the case of the very similar War Savings Certificates in England where a restriction on transferability is provided for in regulations made by the Treasury under the Statute which authorized the borrowing. I should also perhaps add that from the point of view of the holder this restriction on transfer does not impose any real disability inasmuch as he can obtain repayment of his certificate at demand at any time within its five years of currency at the post office at which it was issued.

On the other hand, the restriction greatly increases its security as it enables us, in the event of the loss of the certificate, to place him a duplicate without risk to ourselves and without causing an troublesome investigation. This would not have been the case if the certificates were readily transferable, and it was partly for this reason that we decided, when devising the certificate, not to adopt a bearer type of security which is necessarily not a very suitable form for the small printed revenue stamps of the risk of loss by theft, fire, etc.

"I may add that the sanction of the Postmaster-General will be given, in readiness for which satisfactory reasons can be shown. But it will be withheld whenever attempts are made to take advantage of the ignorance of holders, e.g. (I quote an actual case) where a man was offered Rs. 5 for a Rs. 10 certificate."

"The restriction, as will be seen from the Bill, merely applies to transfer *inter vivos*, and does not include transfer by operation of law, for example, in the case of intestacy. We have taken the opportunity to place the procedure for the payment of certificates forming part of the estates of deceased persons on the same footing as that prescribed by the Government Savings Banks Act for the payment of the amounts of the stocks of deceased savings bank depositors."

"I am sure that the Bill, together with the statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, is published in the Gazette of India in English."

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MORTIMER:—"My Lord, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1914, and the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1917, which was passed in the end of last session."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MORTIMER:—"My Lord, the Bill, which I have obtained leave to introduce, deals with three different matters—

(1) The continuance of the Indian Paper Currency Amendment Ordinance, 1917, which was promulgated in April last.

(2) The extension of the provisions of the existing Paper Currency Act in order to permit of gold being held as part of the Paper Currency Reserve, when held by us or on our behalf in any of the British Dominions, or in transit between a British Dominion and India in either direction.

(3) The issue of Rs. 5 and Rs. 2½ notes.

"As I shall explain shortly, the third measure differs from other paper currency legislation which has fallen to me to lay before the Council since the war began, inasmuch as we do not propose the provisions relating to Rs. 5 and Rs. 2½ notes as a purely temporary or emergency measure, but intend to place them permanently on the Statute Book. Before dealing with this question, I will, however, first refer to the two emergency measures embodied in the Bill."

"The legislation with regard to them will, I think, have appeared only during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter. It may be noticed that clause 1 (2) of the Bill only specifies clauses 6 and 7 as having this limited duration. The provisions of clause 2, however, also apply to the provisions of clause 2 of the Indian Paper Currency (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1917, which it is then proposed to amend, it itself a temporary measure."

"With regard to the first matter with which the Bill deals I may explain that we are not here taking any fresh power to make arrangements against our note issue, but are merely regularising the existing situation, as the Ordinance which was issued in April last seems to be in force six months after its promulgation and it is desired to continue the power which it confers. The present position with regard to the increased investment powers which we have taken during the war and the means which have made them necessary are, I think, well known to Honourable Members and were summarised in my speech in this Council on 24th March last introducing the Bill which subsequently became law as Act XI of 1917. As I then said, the kernel of the situation is that the present condition of Indian trade since we are actually large Council drawee by the Secretary of State at a time when we are also meeting heavy expenditure on behalf of His Majesty's Government, we are unable to seek those heavy drawings from our Treasury balances, while it is impossible, by reason of the necessity for covering the stock of gold in London for war and exchange purposes, to allow gold to be put into our Currency Reserve there as a substitute for rupees paid out in India, and though we are now getting more gold out here, this is not nearly enough to meet the situation. Section 2 of Act XI of 1917, which we now propose to amend, prescribes a limit of Rs. 20 crores up to which currency notes may be issued against Treasury Bills held by the Secretary of State as part of the Paper Currency Reserve. These powers are supplementary to the regular powers of investment of Rs. 20 crores, of which 10 crores may be held in sterling securities. The Ordinance which it is now proposed to continue increased these supplementary powers by a further 12 crores, thus bringing the total permissible limit of one Paper Currency investment up to 62 crores, against our present note circulation of over 100 crores."

"To turn to our next proposal, the circumstances in which we desire to extend the power to hold gold as part of our Currency Reserve are briefly as follows. As is generally known, one of our great difficulties for several months past has been the heavy absorption of sterling currency in this country. We have had this to some extent by the purchase and exchange of large quantities of silver, but as those who have followed the recent course of prices will readily perceive, the extent to which further purchases can be made at the present time is necessarily limited, and we have therefore been simultaneously endeavouring to strengthen our

reserves by additions in the form of gold. By an Ordinance, which we propose to introduce in the form of a Bill which I shall shortly move for leave to introduce, we have taken power to acquire gold imported into India, and have already obtained a considerable amount of gold in this manner. As Lord Hankey has mentioned today the British Treasury has agreed to the opening of a branch of the Royal Mint in India for the minting of sovereigns, but it will take a little time before arrangements are complete for the minting of sovereigns in India. In the meantime it may be convenient for us that banks or firms shipping to India gold (other than sovereigns) in order to place themselves in a position to pay for imports from this country, should direct their gold to Australia where it can be coined into sovereigns for us at one of the Australian mints, and then forwarded to India. It will obviously facilitate such transactions and also the acquisition of gold generally if we agree in position to buy it in anticipation of its arrival. The object of the present measure is to enable us to treat gold so acquired as part of our Paper Currency Reserve as soon as it is tendered to the Australian Government on our behalf and before it actually arrives in India we shall then be able to pay for it without delay by the issue of currency notes. But at present we are, under the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1914, only hold in our Paper Currency Reserve gold coin and bullion which is either in India or in England or is in transit from India to England, or vice versa; and though we might in the first instance pay for the gold I have been speaking of from our treasury balances in India, such a course may not be feasible in present conditions especially during the busy season when we shall certainly have to face renewed pressure on our treasury funds. Clauses 6 and 7 of the Bill will therefore empower us to hold gold not only in Australia, but in any British Dominion or Colony, should occasion arise, as part of our Paper Currency Reserve, and will similarly enable us to retire as part of that Reserve any gold which we may ship to Australia or conversely to any other part of the Empire in order to have it coined before arrangements have been completed for the coinage of such gold in India.

"The remaining clause of the Bill legalises the issue of one rupee and two and a half rupee notes. I mentioned when I was introducing the Financial Statement last March how much we had been assisted by the expansion of our note circulation since the outbreak of the war. This expansion has since continued at an even more rapid rate. Figures for note circulation during the last month or two are not yet available, but during the last three years our gross circulation has increased by more than 60 per cent, namely, from Rs. 64 crores to over Rs. 100 crores. This expansion is largely due to the fact that the population of our note issue has been part of our deliberate policy during this period, the most important factor, doubtless, having been the increased facilities for encashment which we have provided. Our smallest denomination of note, however, is at present the Rs. 5 note, and though this is of a considerably lower value than the smallest note in use in England, namely, that for 10 shillings, we think that the time has now come when we should take a step further forward and issue notes of the denominations of Rs. 1 and Rs. 2.

"I do not suppose that notes of these small denominations will be a prompt success for our currency difficulties, as is suggested in some quarters, but they should at any rate afford a real convenience, and it may reasonably be hoped that they will to some extent take the place of the silver rupee, not only in commercial circles and the larger towns, but also eventually outside those limits. Even our five-rupee notes are too high a currency medium for the numberless petty transactions which take place daily all over the country; and the new notes will, we hope, supply the extensive, the petty tender and the small hand with denominations more suited to their requirements. It may be hoped, also, that the new notes will be in demand not only for payments of small amounts but also for rather larger transactions where our silver rupees are at present employed not merely because they are silver, but also because of the difficulties that most inevitably arise outside the larger centres in changing notes of the higher denominations. At the same time we must, as we have been warned in various quarters, proceed cautiously in the issuing of the new notes should meet with suspicion and distrust (though, fortunately, our intention is, as I explained to the Committee of the Royal Chamber of Commerce the other day, to commence with the Presidency towns, keeping the silver in the first instance at the head office of the Presidency Banks who will be instructed not to force them in any way to pay out but to give before the system of taking payments in this form, and I repeat the hope I then expressed that business firms will co-operate materially with Government in giving the notes a good send-off by demanding them from the Presidency Banks. If the notes are found to be in demand we shall subsequently take similar steps at the larger branches of the Presidency Banks, and finally, if the results of these control come up to our expectations, we shall extend the supply to district treasuries.

"We propose also to meet supplies of the new notes in Madras where the population has for some time been accustomed to the use of minute paper money and where our existing notes have already obtained a widespread popularity.

"I may further mention that the Bill expressly provides that the one-rupee and two-rupee notes shall be universal notes, that is to say, they will be legal tender throughout British India and will be receivable at any money office.

"We shall also extend to them the extra legal facilities for encashment at district treasuries which are at present enjoyed by our existing notes. We have also, under consideration, with a view to securing the popularity of the new notes, the possibility of allowing their encashment, by

to a limited extent by any individual, at post offices within the area of their original issue. The production of the notes has been put in hand, and it is at present expected that the first engagements will be ready for issue in India by about the beginning of November. I trust that, when they are issued, they will not merely be successful in themselves, but will also serve a useful educative purpose with regard to the convenience of a 'note issue' generally, and that they will consequently conduce to a further expansion of our note circulation as a whole.

"I now move that the Bill, together with the statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the *Gazette of India* in English."

The Hon'ble Hon. Alexander H. N. Sankar:— "My Lord, it is with considerable pleasure that I venture to make a few remarks at this stage in connection with the Bill. I am perfectly well aware that it is a subject outside the range of my ordinary activities, and, if I make any remarks, it is more with the object of getting new light thrown upon the matter, than in any spirit of hostile criticism. The outstanding feature of the situation seems to be this— Just before the outbreak of the war the total currency circulation is computed to have been between 240 and 250 crores of rupees and after this was we have increased it by 40 crores in the shape of notes and 26 crores in the shape of silver; that is 76 crores or about 31 per cent. In ordinary circumstances this would be an extraordinary step and would be bound to act in a very prejudicial manner upon prices and upon the trade of the country. But we are dealing with a situation which is critical and I judge therefore that it will be shown to us that it would have been impossible to meet the demands of the Government in the matter of purchases in India in any other manner than by infusing the currency which is likely to have a prejudicial effect upon the trade. It is ordinarily understood that the total currency depends largely upon the volume and velocity of the trade. The foreign trade of the country has fallen considerably during the last few years. In 1912-13 it was 407 crores, in 1913-14 it was 431 crores, whereas after the war, in 1914-15 it fell to 318 crores and in 1915-16 to 328 crores. I am not aware of the figures for 1916-17, but there could not have been any improvement in ordinary circumstances, therefore, having regard to the total circulation in the foreign trade of the country, the existing currency was simply sufficient to meet the requirements of the country and any further increase would act prejudicially upon the trade prospects of the country, and even, taking a possible extension in the internal domestic trade of the country and in silver hoarding, the increase was unnecessarily large; the absorption in 1913-14 was only 13 crores in silver and 5 crores in notes, that is, 18 crores, whereas we have increased it by 40 crores in notes and 26 crores in silver. The ordinary requirements of trade therefore could not have been the cause of this enormous increase in the currency of the country. The only way that I can look upon it is, I may be wrong—of course, but it is like, inasmuch as the British Government has not been able to send gold or would not easily have been done, the Government of India have had to find funds for large purchases; a commission had to be sent; a new money fund by the addition of 40 crores of notes to the currency. 21 40 crores was added, the non-consideration of the Royal Commission had to be given the go-by and the Government have increased their money by issuing notes in this manner, resources against British treasury bills. In so far as India has assisted the government at home in any substantial degree we must set up with the Government as the Hon'ble Mr. William Hunter has told us that is the price which India has to pay. But the question that I would respectfully ask is this— Having regard to the enormous expenditure that has been incurred by Great Britain in this war, does the Government of 20 to 40 crores in treasury bills make such a considerable difference to her, whereas it does make a considerable difference to India? In the case of England it would be a mere trifle, but in the case of India it has resulted in the expansion of the currency by 32 per cent. If this policy is adopted we should like to know where we are and where we are likely to be after the war. That is one of the questions on which I have not heard a satisfactory answer and I hope the Hon'ble Mr. William Hunter will be able to guide me correctly. Then there is another point. The Royal Commission's Report shows that it is the slack season the treasury contains 18 crores and in the busy season 28 crores in bank currency would be withdrawn; I have not been able to find that the treasury balances at any particular periods fall in aid of the required amount; but considering the contribution of these large purchases on behalf of Government, for ordinary purposes there seems to be no room for any large receipts of silver.

"There is another point, my Lord, to which I desire to invite the attention of the Council. The Council which was in session in February and March gave the Government power up to thirty crores of rupees to be issued in Treasury Bills. We should now like to know exactly what was the emergency between March when the note issue was closed and the 18th of April, which compelled the Government to take further powers to the extent of 38 crores of rupees, having regard chiefly to the fact that the war loan was passing a success and large sums of money were coming in to the Treasury. The matter might have rested then had for the fact that the Government now propose to substitute one rupee and 1½ rupee notes in the country at an early date. If we see, as a matter of currency reform, might have withdrawn this money in previous times, because if the theories that are propounded by the currency reformers are correct, the expansion of the Indian currency should be of great use especially in the absence of any real banking system in this country and of the practice of issuing cheques in any appreciable extent. But there is a considerable danger in taking in hand the proposal for the substitution of small notes during the time of war, because it would tempt Government further and it might also weaken the position of the Government in the estimation of the public. The public might have

commercial members approve the provision, that we would not embarrass itself any more than we could help. We knew we were temporarily embarrassing itself in the interests of patriotism by the War Loans. We said we was not embarrassed if further to suddenly drawing off the loan and that is why—such is the disposition of the Hon'ble Mr. Carna but I believe with the general approval of the rest of the members of this Council—we left the money in the Treasury Hands."

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN TRANSFER OF SHIPS RESTRICTION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. GEORGE HARRIS:—"My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to restrict the transfer of ships registered in British India. This Bill is another of the series of war measures which have been brought before this Council. Like the other war measures, its object is to bring the legislation of this country into harmony with that of the United Kingdom. It is in so far as it is the United Kingdom to restrict the transfer of British ships to persons not qualified to own British ships. The persons so qualified under the British Merchant Shipping Act of 1824 are, speaking generally, British subjects and Companies registered within the British Empire. The United Kingdom Act of 1915 applied to British ships registered in the United Kingdom and at foreign ports of registry and to any British Possession other than those mentioned in the Schedule to the Act. The exceptions named in the Schedule are British India, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and Newfoundland. Thus the British Act of 1915 does not apply to British ships registered in India. In August 1916 the British Act of 1915 was extended so as to apply to mortgages of ships as well as to actual transfer of ships, and among the persons so-qualified to own a British ship or to hold a mortgage on a British ship was included a company which was in effect foreign controlled although registered within the British Empire. Now, my Lord, the object of this Bill is to extend the British Act of 1915 and 1916 to British ships registered in India. The substantive part of the Bill is contained in the 2nd clause which provides that no interest in a British ship registered in British India under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, shall without the previous consent in writing of the Governor-General in Council be transferred to a foreign-controlled company or to persons other than persons qualified to be owners of British ships.

"The only other clauses to which I need draw any attention are, I think, clause 4 which is a penalty clause, clause 5, which gives power to require particulars in certain circumstances, and clause 6 which deals with forfeiture. The second clause is actually couched with definition, a lengthy definition of the words 'British subject' and 'foreign-controlled company,' and the first clause deals with the duration of the proposed Act and provides that it shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war and for three years thereafter.

"I beg to move for leave to introduce the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. GEORGE HARRIS:—"I beg, my Lord, to introduce the Bill and to move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan MALAVIYA:—"My Lord, I would like to say a word about the definition which has been put in this Bill so that when the Bill goes before the Select Committee the matter may be borne in mind. I am sure the Honourable Member will agree that a definition in a Bill by a reference to other enactments creates a difficulty in understanding it. For instance in section 2 "British subject" is defined as a person who has acquired his British subject within the meaning of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914. All the members of this Council have not an opportunity of looking up Acts 4 and 5 Geo. V to ascertain what the provisions there is, and they cannot therefore comprehend what the definition means. So also in the same section is clause (d), "persons qualified to be owners of British ships" has the same meaning as in section 1 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. There again 67 and 68 Vict. are not so easy to refer to. So also in the third section.

"I would suggest the Honourable Member and the Secretary to the Legislative Department to note the fact and consider whether it would be better considering that we are using a statute here, to reproduce the language of those sections in our Bill so that anybody who looks at the Bill may be able to understand what it means. I do not know, my Lord, I have not had time to look up those enactments, I do not know whether "British subject" as defined here will include His Majesty's Indian subjects or not. I should like to be instructed on that point. I merely ask the question in order to have the matter cleared up."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. R. LOWRY:—"My Lord, the Hon'ble Pandit has raised a point as to what is called legislation by reference to another Act, which is often misunderstood but sometimes is almost a necessity. To take the first of the cases he has referred to, the definition of "British subject" in the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, it is not hard to see that very shortly after this Bill of ours is passed, the British Act, which is an Act for the whole Empire, will be amended. In fact we have considerable hopes that it may be. If so, it will be very convenient to be able to follow this amended definition rather than to have immediately to amend the definition in our Act in order to bring it into line with the amended

British Act. As a matter of fact this is probably one of the most convenient instances of legislation by reference because, as pointed out, the defining section is the Bill, which is already very long, by putting in the definition from that Act, I am almost sure the Hon'ble Pandit would be tired of it before he got to the end."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan MALAVIYA:—"May I know if 'British subject' as defined there includes an Indian subject of His Majesty?"

The Hon'ble Mr. LAWRENCE:—"Certainly."

The motion was put and agreed to.

USURIOUS LOANS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. WHELAN VICE-CHANCELLOR:—"My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to give additional powers to Courts to deal in certain cases with usurious loans of money or goods."

"My Lord, the Bill which I now move for leave to introduce relates to a subject which is of very general interest, namely, the question of empowering our Civil Courts to effect relief in cases of unconscionable bargains between money-lenders and their debtors. The subject has been frequently before the Government of India and I think it will be useful if I explain very shortly some of the legislation in regard to it. Prior to 1845 under the Regulating Act, an English Statute of George III and various regulations of the Provincial Councils of Madras, Bombay and Bengal the maximum rate of interest leviable in this country on loans was 12 per cent. There were also similar enactments limiting the rate of interest on loans in Great Britain. In 1855 (a year after the usury laws were repealed in the United Kingdom) the Usury Laws Repeal Act was passed in this country and all statutory restrictions on the rate of interest on loans were thereby repealed."

"Further, section 2 of that Act definitely provided that in suits in which interest was recoverable, it should be deemed at the rate agreed to between the parties, or in the absence of any such agreement at a reasonable rate. The enactment is in force up to the present day and, as far as I know, it is the only provision in the general law relating to interest on loans. My Lord, even if it is admitted that the usury laws were oppressive, it has also often been decided whether their repeal effected any improvement to the situation. It has indeed been said by a writer of some repute that the 45 years between the repeal of the usury laws in England and the passing of the Money-lenders Act of 1908 may well be regarded as the golden age for usurious money-lenders in the United Kingdom. And the same author tells us that in most of the countries, including England, where the usury laws were repealed, it has since been found necessary to afford borrowers some protection against unconscionable money-lenders. It is not surprising therefore to find that this question was again agitated in India and in 1861 Lord Lansdowne's Government thought it necessary to direct the Commission appointed to enquire into the question of the Dehliwa Agricultural Relief Act, who to make special enquiry as to the expediency of amending the general law relating to contracts between creditors and debtors. That Commission recommended—

- (1) an amendment of the Contract Act so as to make a contract voidable when the creditor had taken undue advantage of the simplicity or necessity of his debtor;
- (2) an amendment of the Evidence Act throwing, where the parties were not on an equality, the burden of proving the good faith of the transaction on the person who had an advantage; and
- (3) an amendment of the Usury Laws Repeal Act, so as to give the courts power to re-open unconscionable contracts.

Government did not accept these recommendations in their entirety, but after prolonged enquiry, in 1893, they introduced and passed the Indian Contract Amendment Act. This provided that a contract, consent to which was obtained by undue influence, was voidable at the option of the person whose consent was so obtained. The new law also defined what undue influence was, providing that when the relation between two parties to a contract was such that one party was in a position to dominate the will of the other and used that advantage, then the contract might be said to be influenced by undue influence. My Lord, this legislation followed the above recommendations, but it was not really effective, and practical experience has shown that it does not afford sufficient protection to debtors. In 1905, it was brought to the notice of Government by Mr. Justice Kitter of the Calcutta High Court in a minute, in which four judges concurred, on the question of usury. He pointed out that the experience of 50 years had shown that even in Great Britain interference by law was needed to give relief against usurious interest and he referred to the report of the Commission appointed in the United Kingdom to investigate the subject and also the Money-lenders Act of 1908 in proof of this assertion. He described the mischief caused in India by the repeal of the usury laws, particularly in suits between money-lenders and agents and he showed, if I may say so, conclusively, that the amendment of the Contract Act to which I have just referred was absolutely inadequate to meet the requirements of the situation. He urged, therefore, that civil courts should be empowered to grant relief in cases of unconscionable contracts by reducing the interest to a reasonable rate and by proportionately adjusting amounts on the basis of those rates. The Government of India, however, even then decided that the time was not ripe for legislation. In 1912 the

question was again agitated in the United Provinces Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Khwaja Ghulam-us-Sayyid who described in vivid language the mischief which resulted to the hazy public from it. He quoted numerous famous instances in which exorbitant interest had been decreed and apprehended that the result of the law laid down the ruin of hundreds of families in the United Provinces within the last two or three years. About the same time the Government of India was moved by the Administrator-General of Bengal to reconsider the question of legislating on this subject, and Lord Government and various authorities were thereupon consulted. I think I may say that the result of these inquiries revealed a very serious state of affairs. I will only quote two or two opinions received by the Government of India. The Madras Government said that there was an overwhelming preponderance of opinion in favour of the view that our courts are at present compelled to give effect to unconscionable transactions and to enforce the payment of illegitimate and exorbitant demands. The Government of Bengal and the Calcutta High Court and that every way a crying evil which called for immediate remedy, and I think I may say that these remarks really represent the condensed opinions of most of the Governments consulted. Such a state of affairs is, in the opinion of the Government of India, not only morally indefensible but a source of grave political danger in that it seriously shakes public confidence in our administration and in our courts of justice. In this connection I may say that I read recently a review of a work by a German who was conversant with our administration. He stated that the failure of Government to deal with this question was one of the main blots on our administration and that it could not fail to have very serious political effects. My Lord, you sit at 25 South Street and I think there a great force in this argument. Theoretical arguments based on the equity of exorbitant interest appeal very little to such men, to a debater. He argues that the judges have powers to do justice or if they have not that Government should rectify them with the necessary promptness.

My Lord, if the opinions which I have cited have not convinced the Council, I should like to quote a few specific instances of the kind of damage our courts are continuously forced to give. I will take some from the speech of the Hon'ble Khwaja Ghulam-us-Sayyid, to which I referred. Here is one, a suit of 1905. I will not cite the name of the suit, though he deserves little sympathy, but the principal advanced was Rs. 200, and for this advance the creditor obtained a decree for no less than Rs. 2,06,855 or very nearly 250 times the principal advanced. Here is another case decided in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Bishnupur in 1910. The principal advanced was Rs. 1,000 and the amount claimed and decreed was Rs. 17,993. Here is another one from Madras in which Rs. 2,000 was advanced and the creditor obtained a decree for Rs. 29,204.

In a letter which is on record, Sir Amir Ali, now on the Judicial Committee, refers to a case from my province, Bihar and Orissa, in which a claim for Rs. 30,000 was successfully made on the basis of a loan of Rs. 4,000 made eight years before the suit. I have recently examined some cases from the High Court of Bihar and Orissa which also show the inordinance of our present law. Here is one. In 1903 a loan was given for Rs. 1,400. In 1912 a decree was obtained for Rs. 25,421 after the decree-holder had been good enough to give up an additional claim to Rs. 11,204. Here is another case. A suit in which Rs. 1,075 was borrowed and Rs. 1,750 was repaid within three years of the loan. Nevertheless the plaintiff was able to go to the Subordinate Judge's Court a decree for Rs. 15,000 on the basis of his loan. I am glad to say this last suit was dismissed in the High Court on a technical plea of misjoinder of parties.

My Lord, the evil is not confined to the agricultural classes. The registers made reveal that it is equally prevalent amongst others, including holders of all classes and the detailed Anglo-Indian community in particular.

Singularly many young European officers in the service suffer severely from such demands, and the case quoted by the Administrator-General is a very good illustration. The fact is that one was that on the 29th January 1907 Rs. 1,500 was advanced by a money-lender of Lucknow to a Subaltern. The debtor repaid Rs. 1,400 of this sum to the lender year, but on the other hand it is far to say that the creditor paid certain insurance premiums for some years on account of the debtor amounting to Rs. 212. The total amount advanced was thus Rs. 2,912. In return for this the creditor removed altogether Rs. 4,500, and nevertheless in 1915 put in a claim to the Administrator-General against the estate of the deceased officer for Rs. 21,177 in addition. I may remark that his claim for interest during one month of 1913 amounted to Rs. 1,619 or very nearly the full amount of the principal originally advanced.

My Lord, I would readily admit that these instances of unconscionable bargains, in which the courts are compelled to give effect under the present law, but I think that the cases I have cited are quite sufficient to show that some remedy is necessary if our Courts are not to be made instruments of oppression.

My Lord, I have been told by some persons that even if the Courts may give wrong decisions in a few cases, they have at present all the powers that they need, and that all that is required is the effective administration of the law. This is deceived by practical experience and the fact is that unless the unfortunate debtor can prove himself "unable influence," i.e., that he was under some form of the Court Act, or that interest is obtained by way of fraud, under section 74, he has no remedy; or at least this is the interpretation placed upon the law by many of our best judges and I think the tendency in this direction has been the more marked since the decision of the Judicial Committee in the case of *Nardar Koor vs. Bai Shree Prithvi*, 11 L. J. 34, 14th, 1890. My Lord, in this connection I may say that I think the opportunity of securing my Honourable colleagues, Sir Sankar Narayan, on this question. He

lead, as the Council knows, a very distinguished member both at the bar and as the bench of the Madras High Court and speaks with great authority. He expressed his opinion (and I have his permission to quote it) that the law at present is inadequate to meet the requirements of the case, and that the legislation which is now proposed is urgently needed in the interests of justice.

"If anything further is needed to convert this suggestion that the law as at present is deficient, I venture to say that the cases which I have cited before the Council themselves are a sufficient answer. If the Courts find it inconvenient on the evidence to give decrees of this kind, one it is argued with any show of reason that the law as it stands meets the requirements of the situation?

"Proceeding to the question of remedies for this state of affairs I may say three methods of dealing with this question have been suggested by various authorities:—

- (1) an amendment of the law limiting the rates of interest;
- (2) a law embodying the principle of (what is known as) 'damages'; and

(3) a Bill giving the Courts in certain instances equitable powers to impose contracts between moneylenders and their debtors and to ascertain what return was equitably repayable for loans made.

"For reasons into the details of which it is unnecessary to enter at any rate at present, the Government of India have decided that the first two remedies proposed were neither suitable nor likely to be in any way effective, and that the best chance of success lay in giving the Courts the equitable powers described in the third proposal. In taking this course the Government have followed the principle adopted in the United Kingdom in the Moneylenders Act of 1900. I do not think that it is necessary or expedient that I should waste time in discussing the details of the Bill at present. It will be circulated for opinion and ample opportunities will be given to all those who are interested in the subject to examine and criticize it. The details will also subsequently be carefully considered in Select Committees; all that I think it is necessary to do at present is to explain the general principle, which is a very simple one, namely, that in proceedings for the recovery of a loan, or for the enforcement of an agreement or security, the Court, if satisfied by evidence that the return claimed is excessive, and that the transaction is substantially unfair, may impose the contract and award the plaintiff a decree for that sum only which is equitably due, having regard to the circumstances of the case. I want the Council to note the fact that action under the law is not obligatory but discretionary, and that the Court may only take such action where it is satisfied that the transaction is substantially unfair, and that the return is excessive.

"I draw special attention to those provisions of the law, as they illustrate a point of great importance, namely, that it is not in any way the intention of Government to interfere with the ordinary business of the honest moneylender. The Government fully recognize that moneylenders are not only necessary but very useful members of society. In fact it may be said that without them the whole business of the country would be paralyzed. My Lord, moneylenders who are satisfied with a fair and reasonable return for their money have nothing to fear from this Bill and will continue within the purview of its provisions at all. It is only the extortioner who takes advantage of the needs of the borrower to force him to an exorbitant bargain who will be punished, and I do not think any one in this Council will maintain that such persons are entitled to any sympathy.

"It may be argued that the Bill places too much power in the hands of our Courts and that it will be impossible for them to administer it effectively and justly. But I think that the answer to this objection is contained in the letter of the Calcutta High Court, which I take leave to quote. Their Lordships say:—

"To use the language of the Parliamentary Select Committee this Courts should have power to get behind any contract with a moneylender, to enquire into all the circumstances of the original loan and of the subsequent transactions, and to make such order as may be considered reasonable. This will give the Courts full discretion to deal with each case according to its circumstances. It has been observed that this will lead to a variety of judgments. This is a difficulty which arises even where the Courts have no discretion. There must be some precedents attending every proposal, and the advantage of giving the Courts a free hand to deal with each case on the facts of material justice greatly outweighs, in the opinion of the Chief Justice and the Judges, any objection to such a course.

"Speaking for myself, I may say also that those who take the view indicated above, in my opinion underestimate the capacity of our Civil Courts the great majority of which are presided over by Judges of high educational and legal attainments and great ability and integrity. I do not however for a moment seek to belittle the difficulties of finding a satisfactory solution of the problem, or to make out that the Bill which I propose to introduce will prove a panacea for the evil it is designed to remedy. But I do say, however, that it will at least in many cases prevent our Courts from being made instruments of oppression, and I believe that in the great majority of cases it will enable them to do justice between poor and rich.

"My Lord, there are many difficult questions in connection with this Bill which will be discussed at a later stage but I do not wish to detain the Council any longer to-day and in conclusion wish only to say that I honestly believe that this Bill is one which will prove of real

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the number of permanent superior graded appointments in the Government of India Secretariat held by officers other than those belonging to the Indian Civil Service.

Department or Office	Number of appointments	Designation	Pay	Seniority by length of service	Remarks
Public Works Department	2	Secretary .. Deputy Secretary ..	Rs. 3,300 Rs. 2,500 plus Rs. 200 special allowance ..	1	
Treasury and Public Debt Department	1	Assistant Secretary ..	Grade pay of the Engineer office appointed to the post plus a local allowance of Rs. 400 a month subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,500 a month. On leave under the Public Debt Department, plus duty allowance of Rs. 400 subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 1,000 ..	..
Office of Principal Secretary, Railway Section	1	Deputy Principal Secretary ..	Rs. 3,300 .. ..	..	Holder of Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.
		Assistant Principal Secretary ..	Rs. 2,500—3,000 .. ..	..	Holder of Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.
Legislative Department, Department of Education	1	Legal Assistant ..	Rs. 2,500—3,000	1	
	2	Assistant Secretary .. Do. ..	Rs. 2,500—3,000 Rs. 900 plus local allowance Rs. 500 ..	2	
Railway Department	2	1 Member, Railway Board .. 1 Chief Engineer .. 1 Secretary ..	Rs. 4,000 Rs. 3,500—4,500 Rs. 2,500—3,000 .. ..	.. .. ..	The Assistant Secretary to the Railway Department and one other grade pay plus a local allowance of Rs. 500 a month each.
Finance Department	2	1 Assistant Secretary .. 1 Assistant Secretary ..	Rs. 3,000—3,500 When held by an officer of the General List of the Indian Revenue Department, pay of regular class plus commensurate local allowance of Rs. 200. When held by an officer of the General List, Rs. 250—300—3,000 .. ..	.. ..	The Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Engineering and Public Works Department and one other grade pay plus a local allowance of Rs. 500 a month each.
Home, Revenue and Agriculture and Commerce and Industry Departments	20	.....	.....	..

APPENDIX B.

G.O. No. 2743, Revenue, 4th December 1916.

Read—the following paper:—

G.O. Nos. 2259-2260, Revenue, dated 2nd October 1916.

Subject—Transmitting to the Government of India the views of this Government on certain recommendations of the Imperial Commission on Co-operation.

Letter—from M. K. R. Dissanayake, J. D. Swaminathan Pillai & Vargal, S.A., S.L., M.B., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras.

To—the Secretary to the Commission on Revenue Settlement, Serrip, Land Records and Agriculture.

Dated—the 15th October 1916.

No.—B. & C-157.

I have the honour to submit the following report on guaranteeing monies called for in Board's Proceedings No. 1811, dated 2nd May 1916.

[illegible]

2. Secondly, it is not perhaps quite understood the principle of guaranteeing systems. The principle, as stated in the Council's report and in the Income Manual (page 61), is that each society admitted in a group should guarantee in respect equal to its own borrowings from non-members. Supposing that society A has borrowed an amount x from non-members, society B has borrowed y , and similarly societies C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K have borrowed $a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k$, then the ten societies together guarantee an amount represented by $a + b + c + d + e + f + g + h + i + k$. If out of this amount: A is responsible for a , B is responsible for b , C is responsible for c , etc., then there is nothing new or extraordinary in the arrangement, since A, B, C, etc., are already respectively responsible for the amounts a, b, c , etc., having already borrowed these amounts. But I suppose that something new is meant, i.e., that A for instance is principal debtor for a but B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K are sureties in respect of a , B principal debtor for b , while A, C, D, . . . are sureties for b , G principal debtor for c , while A, B, D, . . . are sureties for c .

Adding up we have the result that A, B, C, D, \dots, K are principal debtors for a, b, c, d, \dots, k , respectively, and all together are sufficient in respect of $a + b + c + d + e + f + g + h + i + j + k$. This of course is a recoverable situation, but the question is how far is it (1) practicable and (2) advisable at law.

[illegible]

5. When in a generating body meeting of a suite of ten isolates A, B, \dots, K , a lens of amount X is recommended to society G , all the other nine isolates $A, B, C, D, E, F, H, J, K$ are supposed to become sterile for G in respect of X . The generating body meeting, we may suppose, attended only by representatives of four isolates A, B, C, D . How do the other isolates E, F, H, J, K , become sterile under an understanding to which they have not given a consent through their authorized representatives?

4. We have to fall back on the original constitution of societies E, F, H, J, K, under which constitution they have accepted responsibility as sureties for whatever loans may be recommended by any union to which they presently may affiliate them. In other words, the principle of guaranteeing unions is merely a subterfuge for converting the limited liability of societies affiliated to a union into unlimited liability. The legislation, by Act II of 1912, deliberately abolished selected liability for unions of societies and the principle of guaranteeing unions severely contradicted the principle. I saw industrial societies entering into a new insurance such as a definite amount of liability to hold good as long as they belong to the union or unions; but, by their own deliberate act, remove or reduce the amount of liability. In other words, they would be making shares of limited liability in a union and this is what they do in administrative as well as in banking unions in this Province, the typical liability being one for a share of £ 100, paid up in the case of banking unions, and received in the case of administrative unions. If necessary, the amount of liability may be increased beyond £ 100, as that, for instance, 25 societies in an administrative union may undertake jointly a liability for £ 10,000 or in other words subscribe for 100 shares of the £ 100 each. Such a guarantee would be quite sound, but it is very different from the principle of guaranteeing unions so called, which is a principle of unlimited liability pure and simple. In the case of a guarantee

tation on the Burma model of the societies, society A would be liable at starting for a sum of $b + c + d + e + f + g + h + i + j + k$; tomorrow it may borrow x , and then it would be liable as principal debtor for $a + x$ and as society also for a portion represented by a sum of $b + c + d + e + f + g + h + i + j + k$, the year after, if it borrows y , its liability as principal would be $a + x + y$ and as society may be $a + x$. Every time a society borrows a certain amount, at of course undertaken to pay that amount to its own creditor; but if it is a member of a guaranteeing union, it also undertakes to pay (roughly speaking) a like amount, if needed necessary by reason of the default of any of the societies B to K, to the creditors of those societies. I do not say it is an impossible situation, but I do think it is a situation incompatible with the principle of limited liability and may be called in question by the next clause.

7. It may be asked how the difficulty is got over in Burma. I presume that, in Burma, as in most other provinces, societies are not allowed to sue or be sued in the civil courts and the "money stack" is freely used by the Magistrate. If a society fails to pay the due to its creditor, the Magistrate may call upon the other societies in the union to make good the default and they, after paying up, may proceed to recover the sum from the defaulting society, compelling it to borrow for the purpose through the union. So like and there may be a legislation of that sort;—and it may be wiped out of existence after paying what it can. I presume that in the procedure in Burma, but societies in the Madras Presidency are not equally accessible to the Magistrate's control. We say, when the union principle is sufficiently developed, instead of this check automatically, but at present it would be attempting too many things at a time. It may be possible, for instance, however, whenever one of the societies in a union fails to pay an installment due to the central bank, to make the other societies of one contribute the amount in their capacity of sureties; and if the defaulting society fails to make good to the union the amount thus contributed, with penal interest, it may be wound up; the other societies would then have to write off any amount that might thus be lost. But all this supposes the concentration of a considerable amount of authority in the hands of the manager or the Magistrate. Central banks would probably prefer to see the authority vested in the Magistrate, but it is precisely one of those cases in which borrowing societies would fall to see eye to eye with lending banks. If societies are limited to take loans on this understanding, they simply will not join, and they may say that as long as borrowing banks do not require the guarantee, Government should not impose it on the primary societies. I suppose the root of the matter, after all, is that the borrowing banks in Burma are not prepared to lend to primary societies without some such guarantee, whereas in Madras the conditions are different.

Order—No. 2748, Revenue, dated 4th December 1916.

The Government agree with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in considering that the system of guaranteeing unions cannot at present be introduced in this Presidency.

Handwritten

(True extract)

J. P. BROWN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

G.O. No. 1494, Revenue, dated 25th May 1917.

Encl.—the following paper:—

Extract from letter—from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
Dated—the 14th April 1917
No.—R.B.A. 6 58-C

(7) Government's recommendation No. 148 (paragraph 2, sub-paragraph (i)) and (ix) and paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 2286, dated 3rd October 1908, regarding enhancement of the rate of interest charged on loans to members of primary societies—The Board at one time wished to raise the prevailing rate of interest charged to members of primary societies from 5½ per cent per annum to 10 per cent or more. I reported on the subject in my letter to the Board No. 8-11, dated 10th June 1916, and the Board in paragraph 2 of its Proceedings Min. No. 2418, dated 10th September 1916, intimated that it did not propose to pose the question for the present. It is true that the particular project on which I relied, namely, the formation of a Provincial

bank which should lend to credit banks at 6½ or 6 per cent, is not likely to be realized for some time to come, because the Madras United Urban Bank is not prepared to lend to credit banks at less than 7 per cent; but the general conditions of the scheme for supervision, namely, that societies should contribute to the supervision fund at the rate of Rs. 8 per cent on their borrowings and credit loans generally at the rate of ½ per cent on their deposits, are likely to be realized without regard to the desirability of raising the rate of interest all round. In the case of depressed class societies, however, I have been able to raise the rate of interest when necessary to 11½ per cent per annum in order to provide the wherewithal for supervision. Lastly, certain district and credit banks have asked their rate of interest to primary societies from 7½ to 8 per cent as the understanding that the extra 1 per cent together with ½ per cent out of the original 7½ per cent should be the contribution to the supervision fund.

Order—No. 1491, Revenue, dated 25th May 1917.

The Government agree with the Registrar in considering that there is no need at present to raise the prevailing rate of interest charged on loans to members of primary societies.

R. As regards the Committee's recommendation No. 148, the Government consider that the present practice of changing uniform rates may continue.

(True extract)

A. R. KAVAR,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council)

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislation) Dept.

Acts of the Indian Legislative Council assented to by the Governor General.

The following Act of the Indian Legislative Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 12th September 1917, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. XV of 1917.

An Act further to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1908; it is enacted that hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Registration (Amendment) Act, 1917.

2. After section 25 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

25-A. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Act, if in any case a document requiring registration has been accepted for registration by a Registrar or Sub-Registrar from a person not duly empowered to present the same, and has been registered, any person claiming under such document may, within four months from his first becoming aware that the registration of such document is invalid, present such document or cause the same to be presented, in accordance with the provisions of Part VI for re-registration, in the office of the Registrar of the district in which the document was originally registered; and upon the Registrar being satisfied that the document was so accepted for registration from a person not duly empowered to present the same, he shall proceed to the re-registration of the document as if it had not been previously registered, and as if such presentation for re-registration was a presentation for registration made within the time allowed therefor under Part IV, and all the provisions of this Act, as to registration of documents, shall apply to such re-registration; and such document, if duly re-registered in accordance with the provisions of this section, shall be deemed to have been duly registered for all purposes from the date of its original registration.

“Provided that within three months from the twelfth day of September 1917 any person claiming under a document to which this section applies may present the same or cause the same to be presented for re-registration in accordance with this section, whenever may have been the time when he first became aware that the registration of the document was invalid.”

A. F. MUDDIMAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Regulated by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council)

R. A. GRAHAM,

Acting Secretary to Govt. L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.